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MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

ON

MAHARASHTRA—MYSORE BORDER DISPUTE

SUBMITTED TO ONE-MAN COMMISSION

PRESIDED OVER BY

Shri MEHR CHAND MAHAJAN

LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

1967

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MEMORANDUM OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ON MAHARASHTRA—MYSORE BORDER DISPUTE

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INTRODUCTORY

The present dispute has been raised by the Government of Maharashtra by their Memorandum dated 25th June 1957 addressed to the Government of India for being placed before the Zonal Council, for consideration. The Chairman of the Zonal Council, the late Shri G. B. Pant, then pursuaded the Chief Ministers of the two States to discuss the matter between themselves and try to arrive at an amicable settlement. This was followed by exchanges of letters and discussions off and on between the two Chief Ministers. Thereafter, on the advice of the then Central Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant, the two Chief Ministers agreed on 5th June 1960, to appoint a Four-man Commission having two representatives on each side, " to study and discuss together the cases put forward by the two Governments and to report to the two Governments as to what extent there is an agreement and disagreement about the disputed border with reasons therefor." Such a Committee was accordingly constituted and its members made two separate reports—the two representatives of Maharashtra to the Maharashtra Government, and the other two representatives to the Government of Mysore, in May 1962 and in August 1962 respectively. Obviously there were no points of agreement between the two State Governments. The dispute has thereafter come up for a settlement before the One-man Commission.

2. It is well known that the reorganisation of States in India was effected by the States Reorganisation Act No. 37 of 1956. The basis therefor was the report of the States Reorganisation Commission made on 30th September 1955. For many decades prior to it– even during the British regime –there was a people's cry for formation of States on linguistic basis. The idea of linguistic Provinces, however, took some concrete shape in 1920-21 in the Congress administration where units, or Provinces, as they were called, were formed according to linguistic areas. The main reasons that prompted such a course were—

(1) In the struggle for freedom for India, the only useful method for reaching the masses of India was by approaching them through their own regional languages.

(2) Working of democracy was found impeded in the field of education, legislature, etc., by reason of multiplicity of languages.

3. The Indian Statutory Commission, known as the Simon Commission, considered the various factors which govern the distribution of Provinces and opined that language "is not the only test, race, religion, economic interests, geographical contiguity, a due balance between the country and town....." all formed relevant factors.

4. After attainment of Independence by India, the Linguistic Provinces Commission, with Sri S. K. Dar as Chairman, was appointed on the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly. It was for the purpose of finding out the desirability of the creation of Provinces mainly for the linguistic groups of Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka and Maharashtra. On 20th December 1948, this Commission made its report expressing that " oneness of language may be one of the factors to be taken into consideration along with others; but it should not be the decisive, or even the main factor. Generally speaking, bilingual districts in border areas, which have developed an economic and organic life of their own, should not be broken up and should be disposed of on considerations of their own special needs." They laid emphasis mainly on administrative convenience and opined that homogeneity of language should be taken merely as a factor for consideration on a matter leading to administrative convenience.

5. Soon after the report of the Dar Commission, the Indian National Congress appointed a Committee known as "The Linguistic Provinces Committee" consisting of eminent national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhai Patel and Pattabhi Seetharamiah. This Committee is, in common parlance, known as J. V. P. Committee. On the question of formation of Provinces on linguistic basis, they sought to modify, to a considerable extent, the earlier policy of the Congress, on the ground that prior to Independence, Congress was not faced with the practical application of the principle. It observed :—

> "We have to adjust all our thinking and our activity to the new conditions that have arisen in India and the problems of today . . . . . The context demands, above everything, the consolidation of India, and her freedom, the progressive solution of her economic problems of the masses of her people, the promotion of unity of India . . . ."

They added :—

> "While linguistic reasons have undoubtedly a certain cultural and other importance, there are other factors also, such as economic, administrative and financial which have to be taken into consideration."

The Indian National Congress at its Hyderabad Session in January 1953, laid considerable emphasis on matters like the unity and security of India, financial and economic considerations and successful execution of Five-Year Plans, which ought to be decisive factors in the matter of reorganisation of States. It is significant to note that these same considerations find a specific and distinctive place in the terms of reference to the States Reorganisation Commission.

6. Government of India Resolution dated 29th December 1953 relating to the terms of reference of S. R. Commission, lays down the following important directions (*vide* para 4):—

> " The language and culture of an area have an undoubted importance as they represent a pattern of living which is common in that area.

In considering the reorganisation of States, however, there are other important factors which have also to be borne in mind. The first essential consideration is the preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of India. Financial, economic and administrative considerations are almost equally important, not only from the point of view of each State, but for the whole nation."

7. In this way, the principle that language should be the main consideration for formation of States, has undergone considerable modifications. Emphasis has been shifted on to the *unity and security of India* as the first requisite. *Financial, economic and administrative* considerations have also gained equal importance. Summarising their final views on the role of language as a factor bearing on the formation of States, the States Reorganisation Commission observe :

> " After a full consideration of the problem in all its aspects, we have come to the conclusion that it is neither possible nor desirable to reorganise States on the basis of the single test of either language or culture, but that a balanced approach to the whole problem is necessary in the interests of our national unity."

Disputes in the wake of S.R. Act.

8. The States Reorganisation Act (No. 37 of 1956), received the assent of the President on 31st August 1956 bringing reorganised States into existence on and from 1st November 1956. The agitation for formation of linguistic provinces thereby received a quietus. The composite State of Bombay formed as a special case, had ultimately to toe the common line and was, in 1960, split up into two States— Gujarat and Maharashtra. The only exception may be said to be in respect of the Punjab which came to be recently divided into two States. But even in that case, there has been no serious departure from the principles that underlined the S.R. Act. Both these instances were in respect of formation of States, as distinct from border disputes or adjustment of areas adjoining the boundary.

9. Soon after the formation of the new States, the Government of Bombay presented a Memorandum to the Zonal Council raising disputes in respect of the boundaries settled by the Act, between the States of Bombay (now Maharashtra) and Mysore. Astonishingly enough, this dispute covers the whole stretch of the boundary line of nearly 500 miles, from the northern-most point to the southern-most and extends further into the interior of the Mysore State to a depth of about 75 miles or more. The claim made covers an area of 2,806 sq. miles involving 814 villages, including three big cities of the State of Mysore.

10. In order to justify the making of a claim for such vast areas, the Memorandum of the Government of Bombay (Maharashtra) asserts :—

> " While this enactment (S. R. Act) settled finally in the highest democratic forum of the country the main framework of the Reorganisation

of States, a large number of marginal territorial adjustments still remained to be considered. The Parliament provided a machinery for the establishment of the Zonal Councils specifically for the consideration, *inter alia*, of such boundary matters and for consequential readjustments of boundaries."

The implications of these assertions are twofold :—

(i) The settlement of boundaries was not finally done by the S.R. Act.

(ii) It was to be finalised by the Zonal Councils which were specially created for considering boundary questions and for effecting "consequential readjustment of boundaries."

11. No other State in India has made any such claim for areas across its boundary and approached the Zonal Council for that purpose, although most States do have reason to be dissatisfied with allocation of areas made by the S. R. Act.

12. The assumption that the S.R. Act was calculated merely to draw the "main framework of the reorganisation of States", leaving unsettled, the areas that should be included in each State, is without any basis. If that were the intention, neither the size nor the shape of any State could have been specified nor fixed by the Act. But the Act has, as a matter of fact, finalised the limits of every State with full exactitude.

13. Nor can it be said that the settlement of boundaries made by the Act was tentative, anticipating a further finalisation (by the Zonal Councils). After the coming into force of the S. R. Act, there has been no such second finalisation of boundaries in respect of any State. Even the Government of Maharashtra has not made any claim for such a finalisation in respect of any portion of its boundaries touching any other State.

14. The second assertion of the Maharashtra Government is an inference from the provisions of the S. R. Act relating to the formation of Zonal Councils. It is their assumption that Zonal Councils were created for considering "boundary matters and for consequential readjustments of territories." It may be recalled that Zonal Councils were not suggested by the S. R. Commission. But in the course of the debates in the Lok Sabha, the then Prime Minister, the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, made a suggestion for introducing such bodies, with a view to harmonising the work of the different States. But Zonal Councils have not been clothed with any power to adjudge disputes in respect of areas claimed by one State against another, much less with power to enforce the decisions which they may take. On the other hand, Section 21 of the S.R. Act says that the Zonal Councils are merely advisory bodies.

15. In order to justify their assertion, the Government of Maharashtra seeks support from the speech made by the then Home Minister Pandit G. B. Pant. While explaining in Parliament, the functions of the Zonal Councils, on 9th August

1956 (Col. 2578, Lok Sabha Debates, Vol. VI, No. 19), he makes it clear that the decisions of the Zonal Councils are not binding, but they may have merely a moral value. In any event, the provisions above discussed do not support the inference that Zonal Councils were introduced for the purposes of settling and fixing boundaries between the States formed by the S.R. Act or for effecting "consequential re-adjustment of territories".

16. It was possibly thought that even after the carefully considered settlement of boundaries between States, there may still remain certain unthought of difficulties or there may crop up anew certain undreamt of difficulties or disputes here and there. It was such border disputes that the Zonal Councils were expected to discuss. We may refer to one more speech by Pandit G. B. Pant relied upon and quoted by the Government of Maharashtra :—

> "Now, as Hon'ble Members are aware, the Zonal Councils have been authorised to deal with all these boundary matters pertaining to readjustment of territories lying on the common borders of the States. I hope when the States are formed, the Zonal Councils will meet and endeavour to resolve the disputes, because after all, the goodwill of neighbours is of much greater value than a small patch of territory ; and, it should be possible for the States concerned to settle these minor differences between themselves."

17. This does not carry the case of the Maharashtra Government any further. Resolving of disputes referred to by him (G.B. Pant) evidently indicates disputes which may crop up even after the boundaries were settled by the S.R. Act. That is why he refers to them as "minor differences", in view of the fact that all apparent and known differences would have been settled by the S. R. Act. He discreetly uses the expression that the Zonal Councils will "endeavour to resolve them". According to him, the solution of "minor differences" could be expected to be brought about by reason of mutual co-operation and goodwill and not by reason of any statutory power conferred on the Zonal Councils by the S.R. Act.

18. As the States Reorganisation Act has followed mainly the recommendations of the S.R. Commission, the determination of the boundaries between all States has been full and complete. From the recommendations of the Commission, there have been some alterations but all those have been brought about mostly as a result of mutual agreement between the parties concerned. (*Vide* late G.B. Pant's speech made in the Lok Sabha on 31st July 1956 – Column 1658 of the Debates—Vol. VI).

19. The above discussions will show that the S.R. Act has fixed the boundaries finally and not tentatively. These boundaries in respect of all the States have remained unaltered. The only possible occasion for an alteration in them could arise when after experience some difficulties might be traced, on grounds of

administrative convenience or such other consideration. It is significant to note that there is not a single instance in respect of even one village where a case is made out by the Government of Maharashtra that any such difficulty has cropped up and that a readjustment has become necessary on that account. Their claim is not for a mere alteration in the boundary line here and there, but for practically effacing the boundary specified by the S. R. Act and redrawing a completely new one. For this purpose, they bring in a fresh formula, *viz.*,

(1) Village should be taken as a unit ;
(2) Simple majority of linguistic composition should be the criterion ;
(3) There should be contiguity.

Working out this formula with the help of the 1951 Census figures, they reach the conclusion that an area of 2,806 sq. miles involving 814 villages and a population of 6,70,228 now in the State of Mysore, should be transferred to Maharashtra State. On the same basis, they also show that 260 villages with a population of 3,25,260 and covering an area of 1,180 sq. miles now within the Maharashtra State should be treated as Kannada speaking.

Linguistic Homogeneity

20. The avowed objective of the Maharashtra Government, in proposing the above formula, is to bring about the utmost possible linguistic homogeneity on the one side and "to reduce the linguistic minorities to the minimum size" on the other. They start on the assumption that the boundary between the States of Bombay and Mysore have been drawn by the S. R. Act on the basis of linguistic homogeneity. This assumption itself is erroneous. As already stated, the States Reorganisation Commission subordinated the linguistic considerations to many others. Their decision was not based on any "single test either of language or of culture". They observe :

> "All the committees and commissions which have previously gone into the matter such as the Dar Commission and the J. V. P. Committee have rightly expressed themselves against a monistic approach to the problem. We have, accordingly, examined each case on its own merits and in its own context and arrived at conclusions after taking into consideration the totality of circumstances and on an overall assessment of the solutions proposed."

21. Apart from other considerations, the over-emphasis on language is fraught with dangers. The J. V. P. Committee observes :—"Language is both a binding force as well as a separating one". On the one side, the consciousness of a particular language is capable of evoking a community of interest and sense of unity. It is also calculated to create a feeling of opposition and hostility towards other languages. A linguistic group begins to feel that the language and consequently the State is theirs and that those speaking other languages are aliens or foreigners

in the State. It is surprising to find that even the Bombay Government uses in its Memorandum terms like "Linguistic Frontiers", "Frontiers of neighbouring language areas", etc. A feeling is aroused that the state is meant for them and them alone and not for speakers of any other languages. Recently during the threatened scarcity of water in Bombay, a responsible person like a member of the Municipal Corporation is reported to have suggested that as a first step all non-Maharashtrians should be sent out of Bombay. He was not prepared to concede the elementary statutory right of every citizen of India to those residents of Bombay who are not Maharashtrians. The recent rampages and depredations of an organised body, "Shiva-Sena", against the South Indian hoteliers and others in Bombay, highlight the evil effects of linguistic parochialism.

22. Apart from the opposition towards other languages the unity towards its own language has also a tendency to foster a feeling of sub-nationalism. The development of sub-nationalism is another element, which, when it grows into proportions, naturally destroys the spirit of nationalism. The Linguistic Provinces Commission headed by Shri S. K. Dar observed :—"Nationalism and sub-nationalism are two emotional experiences which grow at the expense of each other. In a linguistic province sub-nationalism will always be the dominant force and will always evoke greater emotional response; and, in a conflict between the two, the nascent nationalism is sure to lose ground and will ultimately be submerged."

23. The experience of the past 10 years after reorganisation of States, has given ample evidence of raising its head in many of the new States and this at the cost of efficiency in some cases and of even nationalism in some others. It is high time for India to make serious efforts towards strengthening the Nationalism by subordinating or submerging the spirit of regionalism in every form. It is the duty of every Indian and also the obligation of Government to foster and strengthen the feeling that the entire country is the homeland of every Indian. Everyone should also realise that the existence of States is purely for convenience of administration and not for harbouring a spirit of a sub-nation of the people speaking a particular language.

24. In this connection it would be worth-while recalling what the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said—"Why the political boundary should necessarily be a linguistic one, I do not see. If there are within the same boundary different languages, they can have a pride of place and be given full opportunity." (*Vide* Nehru's speech made in the Parliament on 7th July, 1952 while discussing a resolution moved by Jushar Chatterji on Linguistic States.) To-day we stand virtually at the cross-road and have to decide how and to what extent, we may give cloister to linguistic parochialism. To steer clear of the danger above-said, the safest way is to arrive at a compromise so that regionalism shall not come in

the way of developing nationalism. What the S.R. Commission has adopted (para 163 of their Report) appears to be such a course :—

> "A balanced approach would appear to be to reorganise linguistic homogeneity as an important factor conducive to administrative convenience and efficiency, but not to consider it as an exclusive and binding principle over-riding all other considerations, administrative, financial or political."

Reducing the Minorities

25. As already referred to above, one of the objectives of the Maharashtra Government is to reduce minorities to the minimum. That is the reason why they want to go down to the smallest unit of human habitation viz., the village. Even then they do realise that absolute eradication of linguistic minorities within a State is an impossibility. If so, the only question is about the extent to which it would be desirable to allow a linguistic minority to remain in another linguistic State. While saying that the minority should be brought down to the lowest limit, the Government of Maharashtra have in view the handicaps that a minority people have to suffer and therefore they think of reducing the people affected to the smallest number possible.

26. The problem may however be looked at from another point of view. Realising the inevitability of linguistic minorities, the S.R. Commission has laid down certain safeguards for them and has also devised an agency for supervising them. It is hoped that these safeguards are workable and sufficient to protect the interests of the minorities. Hence the only question is whether it is necessary or beneficial in the interests of the minorities that their number should be reduced to the smallest possible minimum. When a linguistic minority is too small and insignificant it is liable to be looked upon as insignificant or of no consequence and to be trampled upon with impunity, by the majority group. If on the other hand the minority is appreciable, all its members can combine and produce a stronger voice and make themselves effectively felt. If the minority is an appreciable number it becomes entitled to recognition by Government and also to claim certain rights. According to Bombay Government Circular Letter* if people speaking any language "form 20 per cent of the population of a taluk, that taluka should be deemed to be bi-lingual". Those people would be entitled to receive notices and other communications from Government and other offices in their own language (*Vide* Bombay Government Press Note dated 24th June 1953). Hence an appreciable minority is not one necessarily to be avoided but it is one to be welcomed since it has its own advantages.

*Letter No. 2026/46, dated 15th October, 1959—Political and Services Department.

27. This does not mean that with this view special effort should be made to maintain a linguistic minority of 20% or more in every border taluk. But if there be an appreciable minority in any area it is not a matter to be scared, calling for efforts being made to reduce it.

28. It should also be noted that as remarked by the late Jawaharlal Nehru, if an area is multi-lingual, it should be deemed to be a pride of place. A modest ad-mixture of languages should always be welcome. As at present, there is such an ad-mixture of many languages in the State of Mysore*.

29. The existence of a bi-lingual or multi-lingual area helps to foster a feeling of tolerance and of respect for other language or languages. It discourages a sense of exclusiveness and of self-aggrandizement. It develops asense of brotherhood and good neighbourliness, like a joint family where everyone not only enjoys equality but always thinks and acts in such a way as to respect other members of the family and their equal rights.

30. From the foregoing considerations, it may be seen that it would be wrong to place special emphasis on linguistic homogeneity. Similar was the advice given by the Prime Minister the late **Pandit Nehru.—"I wish this House to realise that howsoever important these questions of borders might be, they are, after all, administrative divisions inside the country". Linguistic considerations should always be subordinate to administrative and economic considerations meant for the well being of the States. It follows therefore that the formula proposed by Maharashtra which lays all emphasis on linguistic homogeneity alone cannot be accepted as one capable of affording a proper solution of the problem. On the other hand it is calculated to accentuate the evil effects of linguism and provincialism.

STATES FORMED BY STATES REORGANISATION ACT.

31. It would be worthwhile analysing the linguistic composition of the States as carved by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. The following table shows the total population of each State and the total number of persons speaking the principal language of the State together with the percentage of such persons.

Sl. No.	Name of the State		Total population	Total population speaking principal language of the State.	Percentage of columns 3 & 4
1	Andhra Pradesh	...	35,983,447	30,932,257	85.97
2	Assam	...	11,872,772	6,784,271	57.14
3	Bihar	...	46,455,610	20,567,755	44.30
4	Gujrat	...	20,633,350	18,671,562	90.50
5	Jammu and Kashmir	...	3,560,976	1,896,149	51.42
6	Kerala	...	16,903,715	16,065,468	95.04
7	Madhya Pradesh	...	32,372,408	21,686,140	78.07
8	Madras	...	33,686,953	28,011,099	83.17
9	Maharashtra	...	39,553,718	30,233,034	76.55
10	Mysore	...	23,586,772	15,361,051	65.17
11	Orissa	...	17,548,846	14,434,887	82.31
12	Punjab	...	20,306,812	11,298,855†	55.64
13	Rajasthan	...	20,155,602	...	56.49
14	Uttar Pradesh	...	73,746,401	62,442,721	85.39
15	West Bengal	...	34,926,279	29,408,246	84.28

*Please refer to Appendix (A) for note on the Minority Languages in the State of Mysore.

**Speech made in Parliament on 30-7-1956 at the time of passage of S. R. Bill.

† Hindi

32. It is merely because more than 50 per cent of the population speak the principal language that the States may be called linguistic States. Even, such a claim is denied to the Province of Bihar which has only 44·30 per cent. If an average of the percentage of all the States is taken, it will come to 82·29 per cent. It will be seen that the percentage of Marathi speaking people in Maharashtra is 76·55 per cent which is more than the above, while that of Kannada speaking people in Mysore is below the above, being 65·17 per cent. Hence, if any State should complain of its linguistic composition it should be Mysore and not Maharashtra.

33. While Kannada speaking people in Mysore State form 65·17 per cent, the Marathi speaking are hardly 4·5 per cent. But the percentage of the Telagu and Tamil speaking people in Mysore State is nearly twice that of the Marathi speaking people. Their actual percentage figures are 8·68 per cent Telagu and 8·63 per cent Tamil. Naturally, the Mysore State has got to give the same treatment to all and to provide every legitimate safeguards to all these minorities including the Marathi which is the most vocal. Mysore State has been giving a fair-play to all minorities and more particularly to Marathi people.

34. An analysis of the number of persons involved in the transfer claimed by Maharashtra would be useful. The total population involved in the transfer claimed for allocation to Maharashtra is 6,70,000 (in round figures). Of them, 3,95,000 people speak Marathi which constitute 58 per cent of the total population. Assuming that these persons derive certain advantages by the transfer, it follows that the remaining 42 per cent of the people do not get these advantages and particularly the Kannada speaking people certainly lose the advantages they were enjoying. On the contrary, they would be placed in a positively disadvantageous position in the new State. They have thus double disadvantages. Added to this, the other inconveniences consequent upon the dislocation from its normal organic unit and the troubles of resettlement under strange conditions. Under these circumstances, there would be no justification for the transfer proposed. At any rate, the advantages to be sought in favour of such a small majority cannot be said to be so overweighing as to compensate for the inconveniences and disadvantages to be caused to a substantial minority.

LINGUISTIC COMPOSITION--ALWAYS CHANGING

35. Even assuming that an absolutely unilingual State or one with linguistic homogeneity is formed, it cannot retain that complexion very long. In a free India with a Constitutional guarantee to every citizen to 'reside and settle in any part of the territory of India', there is bound to be a shuffle of population. This means that the boundaries of a State, may have to be kept moving to maintain linguistic homogeneity. That is how the States Reorganisation Commission remarked (*vide* para 156 of their report) that if fixity is to be provided to the boundaries of a State

"special provisions will have to be made to see that the language composition of such a village does not change at any future time. This is obviously impossible in what is likely to be a dynamic economy."

36 It is common experience, that the change of language from one region to another takes a gradual transformation, with the result that there will be a certain strip of land where both the languages will be spoken and understood.

Discussing this problem, the J. V. P. Committee observes:—

> "It must be remembered that it is impossible to have clear and rigid demarcations of linguistic areas. However definite such an area might be, it flows into another linguistic area and where the two meet there is a mixed bilingual area. Inevitably if a linguistic division is made, there will be trouble about this middle area and it will not be easy to decide where it should go. Immediately, a conflict will arise and passions will be aroused. People's attention will be diverted from the urgent problems of the day, which are essentially economic, to this totally unnecessary conflict which can do good to no one."

37 This is exactly what has happened at present. The present boundary dispute has unnecessarily attracted the attention of the country in the face of the crying needs of the day such as the food problem, spiralling rise in prices, monetary unstability, needs of developing industry, threats of aggression from the neighbours and so on.

THE FORMULA

38 The Government of Maharashtra have proposed village as a unit, because according to them, Village is " the basic territorial unit of human habitation ". The suggestion presumbaly is that if it were possible to go down to a still smaller unit, they would have preferred that unit to serve the ends of linguistic homogeneity.

39 It is further claimed that the acceptance of Village as unit will produce demarcation of boundaries which will meet with the highest consensus of agreement. It is difficult to understand what they actually mean by the term ' highest concensus of agreement '. If thereby they mean that it will be the opinion of the majority of residents of the villages which are to be transferred, they are possibly correct. But if the term has reference to the agreement between the States concerned in the transfer, its correctness is seriously to be doubted. If however it means the concensus of agreement in Parliament, whose concensus alone is what really counts, their averment cannot stand good. During the course of the passage of the S.R. Bill in Parliament, there were several amendments claiming a transfer of the very areas which are now claimed by the Government of Maharashtra, on the basis of the same formula. There was formidable opposition to the adoption of the principle involved in that formula and the formula itself was thrown out.

40. The S.R. Commission explain that they " have adopted the *district as a unit* for making territorial adjustments. This is because we feel that Districts have developed an organic and administrative unit and an economic life of their own, and any adjustments below the district level, therefore, should normally be avoided ". Before fixing the District as a unit, they have considered the possibilities of taking other smaller units such as a taluka or even a village, and rejected them. In para 157 of their Report they observe :—

> " The idea that all people who speak the same language and constitute majority, whether in a village or a taluka, should be attached to their Home Land, will do immense harm to our national growth and must, therefore, be rejected unequivocally."

41. In respect of the unit as well as of the linguistic percentage in connection with the transfer of areas, the principles adopted by the S. R. Commission as well as by the Government of India have been summarised by the late Pandit G. B Pant in the following words :

> "The States Reorganisation Commission has laid down certain principles which were generally approved by the House, and in the light of the criteria laid down by the Commission, they had carved out these various States. The Commission in their report, laid down or rather defined the principles with great precision. Ordinarily, they were not prepared to transfer any area on the basis of less than a district. In special cases, for overwhelming reasons, they were prepared to go down to talukas. They had prescribed that so far as linguistic proposals were concerned, they would not make any change where the percentage of the people speaking any language was below 70 per cent. It is in accordance with these principles that the Commission reached its decisions. The Government have followed the decisions of the Commission."

42. The latest concept, about a 'unit' to be adopted for the purpose of distribution of areas between States, is to be found in the terms of reference to the Punjab Commission headed by Justice Shah. It stated :—

> "The Commission.....will ordinarily ensure that the adjustments that they may recommend do not involve breaking up of existing Tahsils."

43. It would be material to note the views expressed by the Government of Bombay themselves on a similar point. In the course of the circular letter No. 2026-46, dated 15th October 1949 issued by the Government of Bombay (Political and Services Department), they invited proposals from Collectors of Districts as to which parts of the Districts in their

respective charges should be declared to be bi-lingual. In so doing, the Government suggested two points, *viz.*, (1) A Taluka or Mahal should be a unit for declaration of the official language, (2) 20% of the total population should be enough for recognising an area as bi-lingual and for declaring that particular language as one of the official languages of that Taluka or Mahal.

44. In the first instance, of the two points noted above, there is clear acceptance by the Bombay Government of the principle that Taluka is the proper unit for deciding the linguistic complexion. The second point lays down that a Taluka should be declared as bi-lingual where 20% or more of the people speak a particular language. This implies that where 80% of the people or more speak one language, the Taluka is not bi-lingual, but unilingual. Compared with this, the view adopted by the Dar Commission as well as by the S. R. Commission, that where 70% of the people speak a particular language, that area should be deemed to be unilingual, is certainly more liberal.

45. As referred to above, 70 per cent has been adopted with reference to a Taluk as a unit for the purpose of transfer. If the unit taken for that purpose is to be a village, a still higher percentage will have to be expected. At any rate, 80% as indicated in the Goverment circular referred to above, should have to be the minimum.

46. Obviously, the formula now sought to be introduced by Maharashtra for solving the present border disputes is the one which had never been accepted nor used in settling any of the boundaries either by the States Reorganisation Commission or by the Parliament. It was however made use of in one single instance when the boundaries between the States of Andhra and Madras were to be drawn. But then that was under very special circumstances. When the Andhra Province was formed in 1953, the disputed areas between Andhra and Madras were deliberately left out, with an understanding that they would be settled later. After the formation of Andhra State, both the States agreed upon certain principles for dividing those areas. The formula including Village as a unit and simple majority with contiguity and some more terms was a matter of mutual consent. Shri H. V. Pataskar was then appointed to effect a division by applying this agreed formula. By then the S. R. Commission, which came to be appointed in December 1953, adopted District as a unit; but it excluded from its consideration the settlement of the boundaries between the States of Andhra and Madras from their purview. This is made clear in the report of Sri H. V. Pataskar :—

> 47. "It will thus be clearly seen that the States Re-organisation Commission deliberately left out of their consideration, the question of the border dispute between Andhra and Madras, which was already undergoing a different process of settlement. Some definite principles of settlement had already been agreed to between the two States. Village-wise language

figures were being collected and thus much progress had already been made in the direction of a settlement of this dispute. The basis of the settlement of this dispute is thus different from the basis adopted by the States Reorganisation Commission for deciding the matters with which they dealt in their report."

48. Thus the boundaries between Andhra and Madras were settled on the mutually agreed basis by adopting Village as unit. This was by way of an exception to the general principles applied by S. R. Commission to all other States in India. In this connection, Shri H. V. Pataskar has observed in his report :

49. "It will thus be seen that the criteria laid down by the States Reorganisation Commission in their report for the purpose of Reorganisation of States generally cannot have any bearing on the settlement of this particular dispute..... It is desirable in the interest of the Governments and the people of both the States of Madras and Andhra that they should try to abide by what had been agreed between them with respect to the bilingual areas on the Report of the States Reorganisation Commission."

50. Now, the Maharashtra Government seek to reject the border fixed by using the general principles applied to all States in India and to invoke the help of the formula applied as an exception in the dispute between Andhra and Madras. In the present case, there is no such agreement. Nor is there any other justifiable ground for interfering with the boundaries already fixed by Parliament.

51. In case this formula is adopted, it amounts to introducing a new principle for settlement of boundaries, by upsetting the principles hitherto followed all over India. This may provoke similar boundary disputes and claims for redistribution of areas between many other States. This would mean a disturbance of the body politic and head for a chaos.

CONCLUDED BY PARLIAMENT

52. One more significant point to be noted is that the questions in respect of all the different areas now claimed by Maharashtra, were specifically raised in Parliament and decided. As many as seven amendments were moved in respect of the areas claimed from taluks of Khanapur, Belgaum and Chikodi (including Nippani city). They were all rejected (*vide* Column 2612 of the Report of Lok Sabha Debates). With regard to the areas from the taluks of Karwar, Supa and/or Haliyal, there were four amendments and they also were rejected (*vide* Column 2610 of the Lok Sabha Debates of 9th August 1956). Even in respect of the areas in the taluks of Santpur, Bhalki and Humnabad of Bidar District, there were 6 amendments and they also were negatived. In view of the rejection by Parliament of all these

amendments as well as of the amendments proposing adoption of the formula of Village as unit, the Maharashtra State should not be permitted to raise up the same points once again.

53. The Maharashtra Government however seek to water-down the effect of the rejection of the amendments by explaining that the rejection of the amendments was not on merits but that it was a result of the speech of the then Home Minister late Pandit G. B. Pant in Parliament that Zonal Councils were specially created for solving these boundary disputes. His speech, as already explained, does not bear out this suggestion. Assuming that the explanation is correct, when the persons proposing the amendments became satisfied with the explanation of the Home Minister, they would have not only refrained from pressing them, but would have sought permission of the House to withdraw the amendments. The amendments would not have been pressed to the point of voting and rejection as was actually done.

54. The rejection of the amendments by Parliament is an unmistakable verdict against them. There should be a finality to the decision of Parliament. These claims of Maharashtra should be treated as concluded.

BACKGROUND—GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL

55. Before embarking upon a consideration of the specific areas claimed by Maharashtra, it would be useful to explain the historical as well as the geographical background and for facility of understanding to explain certain terms commonly used.

56. 'Kannada' is the principal language spoken in the State of Mysore. The language is also called 'Karnataka', but this latter word is mostly used to denote the land where Kannada is spoken. The word 'Kannada' was pronounced and written by the Westerners as 'Canara'. Subsequently the British have given currency to the word 'Canarese' also spelt as 'Kanarese'. To the north of Karwar lies the territory of Goa where Konkani has been the principal language. But as that was purely a spoken language without a script, Kannada was being used both for writing accounts, and correspondence, as well as for administrative writings, since the territory was ruled for centuries by Kannada Kings. That was possibly how, when the Portuguese first occupied that territory, they called this writing as 'Canarin' or 'Canarina'.

57. 'Marathi' is the word for the principal language spoken in the State of Maharashtra. The latter word ' Maharashtra ' has come to be the proper noun or name for the land where Marathi language is spoken. But the word 'Maharashtra' is also occasionally used to denote the Marathi language just as the word ' Karnataka ' is used both to denote the language as well as the land. ' Maratha ' is however a word which denotes a particular community or a person belonging to

that community. It is to be distinguished from the word Marathi which denotes the language. Although the word Maharashtra has now come to be used in respect of the area now formed into a State, in earlier times the said word was not so used as a proper noun. We find that word was being used in the sense of a vast empire as conveyed by the two components 'Maha' and 'Rashtra'.

58. The Sahyadri Mountain ranges also known as Western Ghats run from Nasik southwards along the Western coast, down to the Nilgiri Mountains, lying on the southern boundaries of the Mysore State. The Sahyadri mountains have a precipitous and steep incline on their western side, while towards the east the slope is more gradual and more expansive.

59. Between this mountain range and the Arabian sea, all along the coast-line there is a narrow strip of land with a breadth ranging from 10 to 25 K.M. This strip is commonly known as 'Konkani'. 'Konkani' is a word used for the language referred to above as the principal language spoken in the territory of Goa. But Konkani is not the principal language all over the above said strip of land known as Konkan. According to Grierson—"Konkani is bounded on the east and south by Kanarese and towards the north it gradually merges into standard Marathi." We shall have occasion to discuss more about this language at a subsequent stage.

60. While proceeding in an eastward direction from the coast, the Konkan is first crossed and then the hills are to be climbed. On the top comes another belt comprising mostly of the hilly jungles and plateaux. Some of these hilly areas have thick forests and there is little human habitation. In the valleys and also in the adjoining plateaux, the population is sparse. This area is known as 'Malnad' comprising of the Kannada words 'Male' which stands for hills and 'Nad' which stands for territory. This Malnad is another belt running north-south alongside the Konkan, but on a far higher level. It has certain distinctive features: the rainfall is very high, the climate is cold, the type of crops that can be grown are such as are specially suited for these conditions. As we proceed further east and climb down the hills, we reach the flat known as 'Bailu-Seeme' meaning open land. This is an expanse with a flat area, though slightly sloping towards the east and with a lesser rainfall. This region is sunnier and the climate hotter. The land is more fertile. The cultivation in this area is more intense and the human habitation is more dense. Communication between villages is easier, in contrast with the villages in the Malnad which are difficult of access. Communications of the Malnad area with Konkan part is very difficult and in olden days it was almost impossible except for the difficult ' Passes ', which were few and far between. Hence in earlier times there was greater insulation of the Konkan area from the above Ghat areas.

61. The earliest available mention about Karnataka is to be found in the book ' Kaviraja Marga ' written in the 10th Century by Nrupatunga the great Ruler and Poet of Karnataka. It says that the land of the Kannada speaking people lays between the river Kaveri in the south and the Godavari in the north. (It may be mentioned that on the banks of Godavari stands the city of Nasik). In the 12th Century, a great literary renaissance took place spear-headed by Basava, the Minister of King Bijjala who ruled from Kalyan (now a Taluka place called Basavakalyan in the Bidar District). Basava was not only one of the great literateurs but also a religious and a social reformer. Till then, Indian philosophy lay enshrined in Sanskrit language, which was a taboo to most people. Basava was one of the foremost who preached the Indian Philosophy to the masses in their own language, *i.e.*, Kannada. Not only was Basava a prolific writer himself but during his time there sprang up numerous Poets and Poetesses and other writers who all wrote thousands of books in Kannada. Kalyan thus became the centre and fountain of spiritual knowledge and philosophical deliberations. Basava's influence as a religious preacher and social reformer naturally spread everywhere in the Kannada land. Its lingering effects still persist all over the present Mysore State. Consequently there was a revitalisation and spread of Kannada language far and wide. As any other influence, literary influence normally radiates in all directions. Kalyan was the centre, where Basava and most of his associates carried on their activities. One of Basava's staunch associates was Saint Siddarameshwara who had his seat of activity at Sonnilge or Sonnalapura, which is the same as the present Sholapur. It is an irony of fate for Karnataka that the Maharashtra aggression should all along be persistently pushing back the borders of Karnataka. It is now setting its feet on these important centres of Kannada influence like Kalyan and Sholapur.

62. Similar is the fate of other places near the borders of Karnataka. History shows that in about 500 A.D. Kolhapur was ruled by Kadambas (a Kannada Dynasty) whose capital was at Halsi in Khanapur Taluk of Belgaum District. After the Kadambas, it was ruled by Western Chalukyas and then by Rashtrakutas and later by the Silaharas. All these were Kannada Kings. Silaharas of Kolhapur were Jains by religion and their mother-tongue was Kannada. In or after the 17th Century it fell into the hands of Marathas. During the British regime it continued as an Indian State under a Maratha Ruler. Most of the areas in that State were Kannada speaking. Near that State were the other Native States such as Sangli, Miraj, Kurundwad, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Jath and Akkalkot. These were located in the Kannada speaking tracts but all along the northern boundary of Karnataka. The chiefs of these Native States were grantees from the Peshwas and were naturally Marathi-speaking. In spite of the fact that the territories ruled by them were mostly Kannada speaking, these chiefs artificially imposed Marathi language on them for all official purposes. They discouraged or stopped all Kannada schools and started giving education in Marathi. As a result of the improper influence of the Rulers and of the official pressure imposed on their subjects, there has been a

gradual conversion of most of the areas from Kannada into Marathi. These Rulers were not prepared even to call these areas as parts of Karnataka, but they chose to call them as Southern Maratha States.

63. The boundary between Karnatak and Maharashtra has been described by the eminent scholar Sir Walter Elliot (in an article published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*) as follows:—

> "The boundary of the Kanarese tongue on the West and North may be designated 'by a line drawn from Sadashivagad' on the Malabar Coast, to the Westward of Dharwar, Belgaum and Hukkeri, through Kagal and Kurundwad, passing between 'Kaligaon' and 'Pandegaon', through Brahmapuri on the Bhima and Sholapur and thence East, to the neighbourhood of Bidar."

64. Sadashivagad is a fort near Karwar built by King Sadashiva Raja of Sonde or Soonda. He came from a dynasty of Kannada Kings who ruled over this area as well as over the territory of Goa. Commenting on the above boundary line drawn by Sir Walter Elliot, Dr. J. F. Fleet writes in his book entitled, "The Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts" as follows:—

> "This, however, wrongly excludes Kolhapur. Bidar in the Nizam's Dominions, is about fifty miles east of Kalyani, and about sixty miles to the north by east of Malkhed....
>
> In the official language....Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Collectorates are, together with Kolhapur, Miraj and other Native States, always called the 'Southern Maratha Country." A more misleading appellation, however it originated, could not well have been devised....
>
> In the whole area of the so-called Southern Maratha Country, not a single Marathi inscription has been discovered, of a greater age than two or three centuries. The inscriptions are all either in pure Sanskrit or in pure Kanarese or in the two languages combined. This fact speaks of itself, as to what the vernacular of the country was in early times. In the present day, the people and the language of the British districts are essentially Kanarese; and the Kanarese people and language have been displaced, to a cartain extent by the Marathi people and language in the Native States, only because those States were established by the aggressions of the Marathas from the North, whose local influence proved to be greater than that of the Native Rulers whom they dispossessed. Even in these Native States, and in Marathi official correspondence, the Political Agent at Kolhapur is, to the present day, always addressed as the Political Agent, not of the "Dakshina Maharashtra" or "Southern Maratha Country", but of the "Karavira Ilakha and the Karnataka Prant."

It is significant to note that an eminent scholar and an outstanding patriot and national hero *Lokamanya* B. G. Tilak—a Maharashtrian himself—admits this aggression and conversion of Kannada language into Marathi. In the course of his speech at Gurlhosur in Belgaum District made on 26th November 1907, he observed, "Maharashtra and Karnataka are not different. The same blood runs in both. The language of both was one—and that was Kannada". From these observations it is clear that what is now a Marathi-speaking area was all Kannada in earlier times.

65. One need not be surprised at the statement that Kannada was spoken upto the river Godavari in the North. That boundary has since receded Southwards by 300 miles. A place like Poona which is itself more than 100 miles to the South of Godavari is now the centre of Maharashtra and of Marathi literature. Coming to near times, in the districts of Satara and Colaba and in Ellora Caves, stone inscriptions have been found which are in Kannada language (*vide* "Karnataka Gata Vaibhava" by Alur Venkatarao—page 21). In Kolhapur there are 15 Kannada inscriptions, some of them being in the Mahalaxmi temple (*vide* Statistical Report by Major Graham—1854).

66. This sort of aggression of Maharashtra and inroads into Karnataka which began in about the 17th century, continued even during the British regime. Apart from the official pressure exerted by the Rulers in the Indian States above referred to, even in the then British areas, Maharashtrians' influence continued to predominate. Taking, for instance, the old Bombay Province, out of the 19 districts, Kannada districts which were only 4 and which lay at the tail end of the Province received scant attention. At the metropolis, Bombay, the Maharashtrians dominated (although there used to be some Gujarati influence also). The voice of the Kannada people who formed an insignificant minority was never heard at the Capital. As usual all official influence emanated from Bombay, with the result that Maharashtrian officials dominated all fields of Governmental activity.

67. The University of Bombay was started in 1857. A Government College at Poona was started in 1860 and the Gujarat College was started at Ahmedabad in 1879. There was no College at all for the whole Bombay-Karnatak till 1917. Adventurous and moneyed pupils alone could afford to go to Poona and Bombay to receive education. With the influx of the Maharashtrian officers in the Kanarese districts, contractors, engineers, lawyers, doctors, etc., also migrated from Maharashtra into Kannada districts and thrived under their patronage. In earlier times trade was in the hands of local indigenous people of Karnatak. It was carried on by exporting the commodities through the ports of Karwar, Kumta, Honavar, etc. But with the establishment of the railways, the centres of trade in Bombay-Karnatak came to be connected with Bombay, with the result that the

the traders from Bombay (who were mostly Gujarathis and Maharashtrians) domina ted the field and Kannada merchants were reduced to the position of sub-dealers or agents acting for them. The traders in the Kannada areas had to keep their accounts in Marathi for the benefit of inspection by their principals hailing from Bombay. All these factors contributed to the penetration of the influence of Marathi and to the shrinking of Kannada areas. This process of Marathi aggression was gradually going on and would have continued still further if there was no demarcation of the limits of the two States by the States Reorganisation Act. It appears that the stoppage of the aggressive forces brought about by the States Reorganisation Act has caused annoyance to the expansive spirit of Maharashtrians resulting in this eruption through the process of border disputes.

KONKANI—ITS AFFINITY TO MARATHI

68. As already explained, the areas claimed by Maharashtra are extensive. They will have to be divided into several groups for consideration. In these groups, it would be handy to deal with the case of each taluka separately as a unit.

69. A glance at the map would show that the southern-most boundary of the State of Maharashtra ends with the northern boundary of Khanapur taluk which is in Belgaum district. The district of Karwar lies south of that taluka and no part of that district touches the boundary of Maharashtra State. In spite of this want of contiguity, it is astonishing that Maharashtra lays claim to three Talukas, *viz.*, Karwar, Supa and Haliyal of Karwar District,. How such a claim can be treated as a boundary dispute is beyond comprehension.

70. As already discussed, the main plank of Maharashtra claim is based on linguistic homogeneity. This basis itself is challenged as discussed before. Even otherwise, Marathi is a minority language in the talukas of Karwar and Supa. There being no other ground on which these areas are claimed by Maharashtra, there is no substance in their case.

71. With a view to prop their case with some sort of a support, the Maharashtra Government urges that Konkani should be regarded as a dialect of Marathi or at any rate as one originating from Prakrit, much the same as Marathi has derived from Prakrit. They urge: "Whether Marathi is a parent of the Konkani language or a sister, the Konkani and Marathi languages are kins". On this basis, they want that the figures in respect of the persons speaking Konkani language should be added to those speaking Marathi and the total thereof should be treated as Marathi speaking people. They rely on such combined figures to show that in the said three talukas, there is a Marathi majority.*

* *Vide* Appendix (B) for discussion of these contentions raised by Maharashtra in respect of the affinity between Konkani and Marathi.

72. As already discussed above, the principle of linguistic homogeneity itself has lost its importance and it has been relegated to a secondary or tertiary position. It is taken into account merely as a factor for consideration on a matter leading to administrative conveniences. If such is the case, when only one language is concerned, there is no point in asking that the population of Marathi-speakers should be added to that of the Konkani-speakers, on ground of kinship of languages for bolstering up a linguistic majority. Since most of the Indian languages have sprung up from the same common stock Sanskrit, there is bound to be some affinity between such languages. But at the same time each language is distinct and different from the other. Discussing the kinship between the Marathi and Konkani, Rev. John Wilson* remarks that Konkani is "the language of the country commencing with the Goa territories and extending considerably to the south of Karwar and even Honnavar. The speech of this District differs from Marathi as much as Gujarathi differs from Marathi."

73. In the census enumerations, Konkani is treated as an independent language and shown separately from Marathi. The significance of this is sought to be watered down by the Maharashtra Government by saying that this separate enumeration is only from 1931 onwards and that prior to it, Konkani was treated as a dialect of Marathi. This overlooks the better light thrown on the problem by later investigations and findings and the most recent conclusions of the Government. Even in 1961 Census of India, it is observed (Volume I, Part II-C (ii), Page CCLV under Southern Group-Marathi Language Tables) : "Subsequent research of Konkani has badly shaken the notion that it is a dialect of Marathi. Konkani has now been sought to be established as a separate language of the Southern Group and not a Marathi dialect as classified in the Linguistic Survey....."

74. Whereas the above claim of kinship and sisterhood of the two languages is advanced by Maharashtra, the Konkani people themselves refuse to admit it. In the Third Konkani Conference held at Cowasji Jahangir Hall, Bombay, in 1942, it was resolved : "That the Konkani language is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi." A similar resolution was again passed at a subsequent Konkani Conference held in Karwar in May 1961. More than anything else, the 'Opinion Poll' recently held in Goa amounts to a clear rejection of the claim made by Maharashtra that on account of the kinship of the two languages and consequent linguistic homogeneity, Goa should be merged with Maharashtra. This unequivocal verdict, pronounced by the Konkani-speaking territory of Goa, knocks down the very foundation on which the claim for the talukas of the Karwar District is based. As there is no other ground on which the claim for these taluks has been made and also as these areas are not contiguous to Maharashtra and do not touch any of its boundaries, their demand in respect of these talukas will have to be thrown out.

* *Vide* Article on "The Tribes and Languages of the Bombay Presidency"—published in the *Indian Antiquaries*—Vol. III—Page 221--1874.

75. If homogeneity of language is to be the primary consideration, the Konkani-speaking people of the 3 talukas ought not to be torn away from their brethren, who are mostly in Mysore State. The total number of Konkani-speaking people in India comes to 13,52,363 according to the 1961 Census. Out of them, 5,56,557 reside in the territory of Goa, 4,92,339 reside in the State of Mysore, while only 2,14,686 reside in the State of Maharashtra, of whom nearly 75 per cent are in Bombay City far removed from Goa. It would be unfair to the Konkani-speaking people of these three talukas, if they are to be pulled out and thrown into ocean of Marathi people in Maharashtra.

CLAIMS MADE BY MAHARASHTRA: KARWAR DISTRICT

76. The specific areas claimed by Maharashtra have to be considered and the feasibility of their demand looked into in each case. For this purpose it is proposed first to deal with the general features of the district as a whole and then to take up each taluk separately.

77. The District of Karwar is otherwise known as North Kanara (Canara) District. In the regional language it is called " Uttara Kannada Jilhe ". Formerly it was a part of the Kanara District or Kannada District, in the Madras Presidency. In 1862, that District was divided and the northern half was transferred to Bombay Presidency, to form a new District, with Karwar as its Head Quarters. The other portion remained in Madras Presidency and is called South Kanara (Canara) District. As already referred to above, whole of this area was known as Kanara or Kannada. This is a significant point which indicates that both these districts are parts of Karnataka. The official language of both Districts has been Kannada ever since they have been under the British rule.

78. In or about 1950 the Government of Bombay chose to declare the Talukas of Karwar, Supa and Haliyal as bilingual—not because the Marathi speaking population was of that magnitude, but because they wanted to enforce the theory that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi and that it should be added to and counted as Marathi for all linguistic calculations. In this way the total number of Marathi-speaking persons was taken to be more than 20% which was the minimum to recognise any language as bilingual. It appears that this action of the Bombay Government evoked a storm of opposition from the public both in the Press and on the platform all over Karnatak. It was characterised as uncalled for and one engineered with the help of a particular local District Officer. With a view to pacify this agitation and to allay the feelings of the general public, Press Note was issued by the Government of Bombay on

24th June 1953 * clarifying that the Government order was only with a view to help the people to get recognised as bilingual merely for the purpose of receiving Notices and Communications from Government in that language and that the " Orders have no political significance nor are they redolent of the linguistic position of the areas in question".

79. Konkani language has its own variations. Its homeland being Goa, the language spoken in that territory is claimed to be pure Konkani. After the inquisition by the Portugese, many people fled away from Goa. The migrators who settled in the Northern parts of Konkana such as the Districts of Ratnagiri, etc., speak a language which has acquired a semblance to Marathi. The migrators who went to the South of Goa and settled in the Kannada Districts of Karwar and Mangalore speak a language which has a greater mixture of Kannada. In his book " The Formation of Konkani " (Page 156), Dr. S. M. Katre, Prof. of Indo-Aryan Philology, remarks, " thus the dialects spoken in the two Kanaras (*i.e.*, Districts of South and North Kanara) drew upon Kannada for fresh vocables:....While the settlers inMaratha country drew upon Cognate Marathi to enrich its own vocabulary." Wehave already mentioned that Kannada script was being used in Goa for officialpurposes as well as for commercial and private porposes. Even after migration, the Saraswats, the Shenvis and other important commercial communities continued to use Kannada script. Even to this day, there are Konkani Newspapers and Magazines printed in Kannada script such as 'Poinnari', 'Zhelo', Vishala Konkan, 'Mithra', etc.

80. Most of the Konkani speaking people in the District of Karwar know Kannada as well. At the time of 1951 Census, out of a total of 1,53,737 Konkani-speaking people, 74,156 have declared their subsidiary language. Out of them 68,716 have declared Kannada as their subsidiary language while 5,120 only have declared Marathi as such. This not only shows that most of the Konkani-speaking people knew Kannada but it also indicates that their leaning is more towards Kannada than towards Marathi. This goes counter to the theory of affinity and sisterhood of languages put forth by the Government of Maharashtra.

81. Similarly, it is found that out of a total of 36,330 persons of Karwar District whose mothertongue is Marathi, 13,479 persons have declared their subsidary language. Out of them, 1,068 have declared Konkani as their subsidiary language while 12,179 have declared Kannada as such (*vide* page 101 of Kanara District 1951 Census Hand Book published by Government of Bombay).

* Government desires to make it clear that the recognition of those areas as bilingual is merely for administrative purposes and that the orders have no political significance nor are they redolent of the linguistic position of the areas in question. The orders have been based on the principle that in bilingual areas where a language other than the language spoken by the majority of the people, is spoken by a minority of not less than 20 per cent of the population that language should also be recognised for official purposes. From the fact that a language is recognised as an additional regional language, in any area it should not however be inferred that it is intended to replace the principal regional language in all official business of the area by the additional regional language. The object of recognising a language as an additional language is to provide facilities to the people speaking that language in receiving notices and other communications from Government Offices in the language spoken by them.

82. All the three talukas under cosideration are hilly tracts and forest areas. Karwar is on the seacoast and the taluka extends up to the Sahyadri mountains. Both Supa and Haliyal talukas are above the Ghats at a height of about 2,000 feet above sea level. All these three talukas have thick forests with very sparse population. Villages in these areas are not compact places of human habitation as are commonly to be found. A farm with a hut for residence is a unit by itself. Such units are known as sthals or holdings. Ordinarily, we come across one family here and another far away. A hamlet or Majra has two or more holdings and several such hamlets constitute a village. The villages are very wide apart. Groups of two or more villages are called Maganies. In many cases, lands of different villages are mixed together. Except in Haliyal (which borders on Dharwar District), there are no village communities proper. Not more than 25 per cent of the holders have full establishment of persons doing service to the village.

83. The land tenures and such other system developed in the districts of North and South Kanara are distinct and different from those elsewhere. The Government of Maharashtra tries to make out a case that "the whole of Konkani tract stretching from Ratnagiri District to Karwar in Kanara District is a contiguous and compact territory". This is wrong. Apart from the fact that the two Konkan districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba are separated from Karwar by the interposition of Goa in between the land tenure systems obtaining in these districts are quite different from those in the Districts of North and South Kanara.

84. According to the Gazetteer of Kanara (North), the land holdings are called 'Vargs', a term which corresponds to 'Khata'. There are two broad classes of land tenures—*Mūlageni* and *Chālageni*— meaning permanent tenancy and annual tenancy respectively. Mulagenidar or Mulgar is a permanent tenant, while a Chalgenidar is a yearly tenant. There is one more sub-tenancy of a permanent or quasi-permanent nature called *Nadugi* or *Ardheli*. This tenure applies to garden lands, on the coast. The rent payable by the tenant is fixed generally at one half of the produce. "When full grown, the trees are made over to a tenant and this tenure is called *Sulgi* and in this case, the tenant receives one-third of produce for his labour".

85. None of these tenures are found to exist in the Konkan districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba. *Khoti* system is a special feature to be found only in these two districts. Khot is a village renter with full rights in all lands unencumbered by tenants' rights and has reversion to all lapsed tenants' lands. In a Khoti village, there are two classes of lands, *Dhara* land which pays only Government rent and *Khot Nishabat* or *Khots land* which, besides the Government rent, pays the Khot

certain amount which is known as Phaida or profit and it is a reward for managing the village. That is a tenure known as *Dharekari*. Those tenants who hold land under Khots may be divided into two classes --*Vatandar Kardas* or *yearly tenants*. Although in one sense they may be said to be permanent tenants, they substantially differ from the Mulgenidars of North and South Kanara districts. Those who undertake to cultivate waste lands of Khot (called Khot Nisbat Sanaik) from year to year are called *Bhadekaries*. A resident of one village who cultivates the land in another village is called an outsider-*Dulandi*.

86. It will thus be seen that there is no similarity of any type between the systems and tenures in respect of agricultural lands also in the Konkan districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba as compared with the districts of North and South Kanara. This further makes for the development of different modes of life and culture. Thus, these two parts have developed two distinct ways of life and traits of character.

87. Culturally major parts of Karwar district have affinities with the Kannada districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, etc., and also with the districts of old Mysore area. This does not mean that they have no links with the parts of Konkan. Some communities, who have migrated from Goa, still have their family Gods and Goddesses within Goa territory but such communities are few. Not only that: after their migration, they mixed themselves up with other local communities. Some of them, though they continue to speak Konkani at home, speak Kannada out of doors. One curious feature of some of the vocational communities is that there are two sections doing similar type of work. Some of them are Konkani-speaking and others Kannada-speaking, such as Konkani Kelasis (Barbers) and Kannada Kelasis ; Kannada Kurbars (Shepherds) and Konkan Kurbars ; Kannada Valekars (Village Messengers) and Konkan Valekars ; Konkan Madivals (Washermen) and Kannada Madivals, etc. It is significant to note that the above-said words, Kelasi, Kuruba, Valekar, Madiwal, etc., are all Kannada. Several communities in Karwar district, particularly many of them residing in the three talukas in question are followers of H.H. Sri Shankaracharya Mutt of Sringeri* in

*Some of them are mentioned below—

1 Kudal Deshkars ;
2 Narvekar Vanis ;
3 Konkan or Kale-Kumbis ;
4 Konkan or Konkan Marathis ;
5 Sherogas (Konkan Valekars) ;
6 Sudirs or Sudras ;
7 Hanbars ;
8 Satarkars ;
9 Arer Marathas or Kulawadis ;
10 Habbus ;
11 Jingars ;
12 Konkan Kunbars ;
13 Kannada Kunbars ;
14 Ganigas ;
15 Halepaiks ;
16 Komarpaiks ;
17 Chaudris
18 Ambigas ;
19 Khande Kharvis (Fishermen) ;
20 Konkan Kharvis ;
21 Pagis (Fishermen) ;
22 Moghers (Fishermen) ;
23 Haller-Vajantries ;
24 Kalarans ;
25 Agasaru ;
26 Konkani Kandivals ;
27 Konkani Kelasis ;
28 Telugu Kelasis ;
29 Bandis ;
30 Devlis ;
31 Golaks ;
32 Kasars ;
33 Kathkeris ;
34 Hattgars.

Chickmagalur district of old Mysore State. It is surprising that out of the above, some are those who have originally migrated from Goa and some of them avowedly call themselves as Konkanies. Some of them do speak Konkani at home even to this day. From this, it appears that from whatever places they originally migrated they have mixed up with the local people and their affinities have grown and developed towards Kannada areas. As constrasted with this, the communities which still retain their connection with Goa are very few. Similarly, there are many communities which are affiliated to Veerasiva Jagadguru of Chitradurga Mutt* in old Mysore State. The religious and cultural affinity is decidedly towards Kannada areas.

88. KARWAR TALUKA.

On the coastal belt known as Konkan, lies Karwar Taluka to the west of Sahyadri Mountains. It adjoins Goa and is located on the south of that territory. This taluka consists of 57 villages, 3 towns and an island. The claim of the Government of Maharashtra extends to 50 villages including the towns leaving behind only 11 villages as Kannada speaking. These (11) villages lie to the south-west of Karwar Taluk. The claim made by Maharashtra extends to 222.4 sq. miles out of 284.2 sq. miles for the whole taluka. Out of these villages and towns, only one village has a majority of Marathi speaking population. It is an island called Devgad lying near the port of Karwar and has a total population of 11 people. Out of these, 7 persons speak Marathi and this is how that solitary village claims a Marathi majority. According to the 1951 Census, the total population of the taluk is 78,591. Out of them, hardly 6.7% speak Marathi, 22.6% speak Kannada and 64.8% speak Konkani. It has already been mentioned that most of the persons who speak Konkani and even those who speak Marathi can also speak and understand Kannada.

89. The whole of Karwar district and particularly the portion below the Ghats is normally a deficit area. "There is considerable difference in the country above and below the Sahyadries." The areas below Ghats are less fertile. The incidence of land tax is also lower. Karwar Taluka has to depend for its food supplies on the above-ghat talukas of the district, such as Haliyal, Yellapur, Sirsi, Siddapur, Mundgod, etc., and also on the district of Dharwar and parts of Belgaum. In times of famine or other scarcity conditions, these are the main sources of supply of food for Karwar. In early times, transport was more difficult. Even then, when a great famine occurred in the year 1876-77, there were grain imports of about 18,000 tons to Karwar and 18,750 tons to Kumta" (*vide* Kanara Gazetteer 1883-Vol. XV-Part II-Page-23).

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* Some of them are :

1 Sadars ;
2 Nonbars ;
3 Gangdikars ;
4 Goundies (Kalmutt of Kittur) ;
5 Bangars (Bannagars)
6 Kumbars ;
7 Kabbers-Kabbers ;
8 Dhors ;
9 Saibs.

90. The Karwar taluka is not contiguous to any part of Maharashtra State. If contiguity has to be established, it could only be through the taluks of Belgaum, Khanapur, Hiliyal and Supa which are all in Mysore State. If Maharashtra succeeds in getting all these areas including Karwar, the plan that they envisage, is to make a District with Belgaum as Headquarters and to add all these taluks to it. If these are as are transferred to Maharashtra, Karwar City is thus bound to lose its important position as a District Headquarters. It may be relegated to the minor position of a taluka place at the most. For administrative purposes, the above arrangement will be very inconvenient. Belgaum, the possible District Head quarters is situated above the Ghats at a height of 2,000 feet above sea level and a distance of more than 100 miles while places like Karwar will be almost at sea level. Is it worthwhile for Karwar to undergo this sacrifice ? What is there to compensate for its being relegated to such an insignificant and inconvenient position?

KARWAR PORT

91. Karwar is one of the finest and safest natural harbours on the West Coast of India. It is a pity that its worth and potentialities have remained unrecognised or at any rate unexploited. In his masterly book 'Karwar and Kanara Ports (1949)' Shri Krishna Kumar Kallur (a member of the Karwar Ports Committee) has emphasised the National character of ports :

> " In almost all the proposals for national planning, port planning has not been given the rightful place it deserves. Of all the national assets of a country, ports are perhaps the most geographically conditioned ones. In fact, therefore, port planning ought to be the very keystone of national planning. For, by planning our national ports, we will have fixed the various port-zones and therefore, the railway-zones, the commercial zones, and thus the economic zones. A national port will become the capital city of each of those economic provinces, if we may call them so. These economic provinces, will necessarily over-lap our political provinces and thus bring together the economic interest of different provinces which would result in a better interprovincial understanding. "

The superiority of Karwar as a harbour even to Bombay, is spoken of by Sri Arthur Cotton, Commandant of Engineers, in the following words :—

> " There is a most concurrence of circumstances pointing to the position of Baitkol (Karwar) as a first grade port. It is indeed the only port between the Tapti and Ponnani where there are facilities for communication with interior. It will have great advantage over Bombay as it is 250 miles windward in the monsoons. "

He further adds :

"It (Karwar) in fact affords even in its present state a most accessible and a perfectly safe shelter for vessels and the wonder is how such a place could have been so long treated with utter neglect. Upon the whole, I think we can safely say that there is scarcely any harbour in the world, that has more remarkable collection of advantages than this would have and if Baitkol is fully improved, I believe it will be as cheap a place of shipment as any port in India at present so that it will have the advantage over Bombay as it is now as it will be with its Railway."

"In the 17th and 18th centuries, it (Karwar) was an important seat of European commerce" [(*vide* the General Gazetteer of the World (1850)].

92. The Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Kanara, mentions :—

"The chief merit of Karwar is its spacious harbour, *the only first-rate harbour of the Western Coast between Bombay and Colombo.* It offers every convenience for shipping at all times of the year . . . Karwar Port where Steamers and large vessels are moved . . . is well protected by Karwar Head from West to South and is, therefore, fairly sheltered from the south-west monsoon." Sir Arthur Cotton finally observes.

". . . . I think we may safely say, there is *scarcely a harbour in the world that has a more remarkable collection of advantages than this would* have considering (1) its position in respect of sea and the country; (2) its security; (3) its accessibility by sea; (4) its improvability; (5) its climate; (6) its connection with internal communications; (7) its sanatorium in the neighbouring hill, and (8) its freedom from any drawback. That such a harbour should be placed opposite *such an opening in the Ghats* leading to South Country with *facilities for internal communication, is most remarkable* and it would seem to be *madness to neglect so great advantages.*" (*Vide* Parliamentary papers, India Office, April 1959).

93. In this book 'Karwar and Kanara Ports' above referred to, Sri Krishna Kumar Kallur describes the economic possibilities of Karwar as follows :—

"Karwar is the nearest port to regions which are immensely rich in their natural, economic and agricultural resources. The greatest power resources of Western India are to be found within a radius of 50 miles (the nearest of these being within 20 miles) from Karwar. (*Vide* Map No. 6) . . . The more fertile tracts and surplus agricultural areas of Karnatak, famed for their food and commercial value lie closer to Karwar than to any other port on this coast. (*Vide* Map No. 7) . . . Karnatak and its surrounding areas form the second largest grouping of mineral resources of India . . . . A closer grouping of larger industrial towns and cities of this hinterland is also to be found behind Karwar which is

most advantageously placed in respect of places like Hubli, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Raichur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Bangalore, Mysore, Mercara, Mangalore, etc."

94. It is a pity that uptil this time, this important port of Karwar has not been connected by Rail with Hubli. In fact a scheme for developing this port and connecting it with a railway line to Hubli *via* Yellapur was planned in the year 1863. In 1869, surveys were undertaken by Government. Building sites were bought at Karwar by local capitalists and even by some Bombay European firms at 5 to 10 times more than the former value and large sums were spent on building shops, ware-houses and dwellings. In the meantime, it is said that the trade and commerce interests of Bombay became jealous of the development of Karwar. Anyway the British gave consent to the development of the Port of Goa and to the linking of Goa by rail to Londa. Hence, finally the scheme of Karwar railway was abandoned in 1879.

95. It is most unfortunate that to this day the importance of the port of Karwar harbour and the necessity of railway link from Hubli to Karwar have not been realised by the Government of India. At least for the export of Iron Ore from the Hospet area in Bellary District, the development of Karwar Port is a must and a railway link from Hubli is a distance of only 200 miles from Hospet while it is 350 miles from Madras. It has been estimated that if the Iron Ore is exported through Karwar, there would be a distinct saving of at least Rs. 10 per ton. For every million tons exported through Karwar there would be a saving of Rs. 1 crore. In spite of it, no arrangement had been made for providing a rail link between Hubli and Karwar. On the other hand, a broad gauge line has been recently constructed to connect Hospet with Guntakal, with a view to enable the Iron Ore loaded at Hospet to reach Madras harbour directly without the necessity of its being reloaded at Guntakal Station. Obviously, this shows the Central Government's leaning towards Madras at the cost of the legitimate claims of Karwar for a railway link. Proposals have been sent by the Government of Mysore to extend this same broad-gauge line as far as Hubli and further on, but that has not met with the acceptance of the Centre. Similarly, the metre-gauge line from Poona to Miraj is going to be widened into broad-gauge. This line is obviously to serve the Maharashtra area only. From Miraj south below lies the area of the Mysore State. Direct trains run from Poona to Bangalore. One should ordinarily expect that when the improvement of the railway line and a change to the broad-gauge is felt necessary, it should be along the whole line from Poona to Bangalore. But the powers that be, think that the line up to Miraj alone should be improved and that the line in the Mysore State can be ignored with impunity. It may not be difficult for them to advance reasons in support of such obvious inequitous acts. But, the fact remains that the broad-gauge lines are being of extended only to

the points of contact with the Mysore State and not further into the Mysore State, both on the Poona as well as on the Guntakal sections. Placed in this unfortunate position, it has been the miserable lot of Mysore to be ignored in the field of the railway link to Karwar as well. In spite of it, the Government of Mysore has been pressing its claim for the same and it is hoped that sooner or later, the demand will be met.

96. The State of Mysore is however lucky in having a coast line of over 200 miles with several ports. At present, Mysore has been developing the port of Mangalore which is at the southern most end of the State. When developed, it can cater to the needs of the southern part of Mysore only. The northern parts of Mysore State particularly the areas towards the North, East and North-east cannot be served by the Mangalore Port. The only port that could serve all this area is Karwar. D. H. Ellis' Committee (1864) mentions in its Note about the scope of the traffic for the Port of Karwar in the follo wing words :

> " Karwar will in all probability secure the entire export trade of the Southern Maratha country and the Districts to the east and south of of it and will no doubt draw traffic from the country as far as Kaladgi near Bagalkot in the Bijapur District and from Raichur in Doab (between the Tungabhadra and the Krishna) ".

97. Recently, the Government of Mysore appointed a special officer to report on the Traffic Potential in the hinterland of Karwar Port along with the traffic likely to accrue to the proposed Hubli and Karwar Railway. His report gives a wealth of information which need not be repeated here. The report itself will be an appendix. Facing page No. 9 (Chapter II), a map of the hinterland of Karwar Port is given It shows that within a range of 150 miles, Karwar touches nearly half of the Mysore State and within a range of 250 miles, it covers almost the whole of the State including Gulbarga in the north-east and Mysore and Bangalore on the south-east.

98. Even after Independence, no attempts were made to develop the port of Karwar until Reorganisation of States. The tonnage of exports in the year 1956-57 was practically negligible. After Reorganisation of States, the Government of Mysore has been making serious attempts to develop Karwar as an All Weather Intermediate Port. Towards that end, it has already spent considerable amount and has made further provision in the IV Plan, the total coming to Rs. 1·67 crores. Besides, a separate foreign exchange provision has been made to the tune of Rs. 82·50 lakhs. The export of Iron Ore from the Hospet area through Karwar Port started with about 30,000 tons in the year 1957-58. It reached nearly 3 lakhs of tons in the year 1964-65. The Iron Ore from that very same area exported from Madras and other eastern coast ports was 13 lakhs of tons in the year 1964. If these were diverted through Karwar Port, there would be a

net saving of Rs. 130 lakhs per year. If Railway is provided from Hubli, quantities now shifted through eastern Ports will be diverted and shipment may go up to 2 million tons. This is not the only commodity that can be exported through Karwar, there are various other commodities, the handling of which may bring in an enormous saving to the Nation.

99. An argument is advanced that by the accession of Goa, Marmagoa port would serve the same purpose which Karwar is expected to. This aspect of the case has been studied in detail by Sri Krishna Kumar Kallur and discussed in Chapter VI of his book 'Karwar and Kanara Ports'. He is definitely of the opinion that Marmagoa is not only an inferior type of port than Karwar but is incapable of greater development. He observes "What is more important however is that Karwar has superior qualifications to become a nerve centre of a vast economic region, a hub of varied commercial activities and a fountain-head of large industrial enterprise. While Marmagoa during its life time of over 60 years, was unable to do all this to this region, the development of Karwar would give an instantaneous fillip and a fresh impetus to revive and resuscitate, the lives of crores of Indian people in the hinterland of Karwar. In fact, Karwar with its very extensive port facilities would be suitable Gateway to the entire South India, leaving Bombay free to cater to the needs of Northern India."

100. The capacity of Marmagoa harbour is not only limited but is not capable of much development and growth. The tonnage of Iron Ore from Goa territory has already increased from 1·135 million tonnes in 1952 to 8 million tonnes in 1966. According to the report of 'Techno-Economic Survey of Goa, Daman and Diu, conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the capacity of Goa harbour could improve upto 10 million tonnes. The whole of this capacity would be exhausted very soon. That Harbour will not be able to export any goods from the Northern Region of Mysore State which is only on the threshold of vast industrial development. Karwar is thus indispensable for the vast hinterland of the Northern part of Mysore State.

101. In the opinion of Shri Krishna Kumar Kallur, Karwar and Marmagoa can well be developed as complementary ports without one adversely affecting the utility of the other. In his book 'Karwar and Kanara Ports', he observes "The proximity of two industrial well-sheltered ports like Karwar and Marmagoa should be regarded as a unique advantage. Since the hinterland behind these two ports is very extensive (about 2 lakhs sq. miles), it may even be possible to develop them together as a joint port, or as two separate ports, so designed as to serve two distinct hinterlands by means of suitable alignment of new railway links."

102. There is possibility of developing Karwar as a Ship-Building Yard. The port has all the natural facilities required for the location of this industry. Karwar timber is famous as the most suitable for ship-building even better than

Burma-teak. The Bombay Provincial Industries Committees has made a special recommendation about the developing of ship-building industry at Karwar, which will be a promising centre on the Western Coast.

103. One more point that has to be stated in favour of Karwar is that it is capable of developing as a *Naval Base*. Admiral Sir Geofrey Miles. Flag Officer, R.I.N. is reported to have stated that ' Karwar was one of the best natural and protected harbours on the west coast with a strategic layout. Commercially too, it would play a leading role if it was linked up with railways. " (*Times of India*, dated 25th January 1947).

104. Karwar is a port of national importance and is thus the Nation's asset. Its development is necessary not merely in the interest of the State of Mysore but in the interest of the Nation as a whole.

105. " The Ports of the World are great National Assets. Localities are too apt to consider them in the local sense, due largely to local pride in their greatness, but they play a part in the Nation's life far removed from local considerations. " (The Shipping World)

SUPA TALUK.

106. The Taluks of Supa and Haliyal of Karwar District are above the Ghats and lying within the belt known as Malnad. This area is mainly covered with thick forests having small patches of cultivated land here and there. The population in this area is very sparse and scattered. The rainfall is high ; consequently the land is suitable for growing particular types of crops only. On account of the hilly terrain with ups and downs and on account of thick forests and valleys communication in this area is very difficult. Amenities of life are few and the conditions of living are difficult and unhygienic.

107. Naturally, when the population in this area was found dwindling, organised attempts had to be made to improve the lot of the people and to better the conditions of agriculture in this area. One more difficulty came in the way. The Malnad area was scattered over various States, part of it was in Bombay-Karnatak, part in Mysore, another portion in Coorg and some portion in Madras and Kerala also. This handicap has been given expression to in the report of the States Reorganisation Commission in the following words :—

> " Ever since 1901, when the census first disclosed a decline of population in these areas, this question has come up for consideration from time to time. But the fact that the area is under the jurisdiction of four Governments, has to some extent impeded the formation and implementation of economic, and developmental plans in a co-ordinated manner."

The Commission's proposals for reorganisation of States were that most of these areas should be put together within the State of Mysore. Referring to this prospect, the Commission observed "the fact that practically the whole of Malnad will belong in future to one State is not an insignificant gain, and it may be expected that co-ordinated planning in these hilly areas will be easier." This prophecy has been appreciably fulfilled during the last 10 years since reorganisation of States.

108. In 1958, the Government of Mysore started developmental plans by constituting a "Malnad Development Board" having in it both official and non-official members. As a result of their efforts Coffee growing has been intensified and the area under Coffee plantation in this part of Mysore has reached nearly 60% of the total area under Coffee cultivation in the entire country. Special developmental schemes have been taken up for each of the crops like Cardamom, Areacanut, Cashew-nut and Pepper. Research stations have also been started for these and some other crops. As rice is the principal food-crop of this area, several seed farms have been started and development of new varieties of paddy is encouraged. Many irrigation projects have been taken up and tanks built. The Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project which has come up at a cost of Rs. 74.33 Crores has been able to offer tremondous working facilities to the people of this area and thus improve the economic condition. A similar but bigger project called Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project has been taken up in the Supa Taluka. This is estimated to develop 600 Mega-Watts of electric energy at a cost of Rs. 130.94 *Crores.

109. The Revenue sub-division of Supa was formerly known as a Peta, (having a lesser status than a Taluka). After Reorganisation of States in 1956, the Government of Mysore has made it a full-fledged Taluka. The area of the Taluka is 731.9 Sq. Miles. It consists of 127 villages, but the total population is a meagre figure of 18,114 souls. Besides the above 127 villages, there are 13 other villages which are deserted and have no population at all. Thus the total number of villages comes to 140. This gives an average of 128 persons per village. But there are some villages (or hamlets to be more apt) which have hardly 2, 3 or 4 as total population of the village or hamlet. There are five villages in each of which the population is less than 10. In forty-six villages the population is less than 50.

110. In this Taluka, the Government of Mahrashtra lays claim to as many as 131 villages with an area of 700.8 Sq. Miles and having a population of 17,451. The unclaimed villages are 9 and have a population of 663 souls. Out of the total population of 18,114 in this Taluka only 7,217 persons speak Marathi. Their percentage comes to 39.8. To support the claim to this area, the Government of Maharashtra wants the number of Konkani speaking people to be added on to the

*For a detailed note on the development activities in Border Areas, please refer to appendix ("C").

number of Marathi speaking persons. This question of so called kinship between Marathi and Konkani languages has already been dealt with.

111. As already indicated the habitation in this taluk is few and far between. Taking an average density for the whole State of Mysore it comes to 259 persons per sq. mile. Although the area of this taluka is 731.9 sq. miles the total population of the taluka is hardly 18,114 persons. The density for the taluka therefore works at 24 persons per sq.mile. Out of them the number of Marathi speaking people are hardly 7,217. It is only for the alleged convenience or benefit of these people that an area of 700 sq. miles is sought to be transferred to Maharashtra irrespective of the fact that it is needed for the development of the Kalinadi Project which will be the nerve centre for the industrial development of the northern Karnatak which is a major part of the Mysore State. When developed, this Kalinadi Project is expected to supply electricity for domestic as well as for industrial purposes to nearly more than a crore of persons.

112. A reference has already been made to the fact that this taluka was declared a bilingual area by the Government of Bombay. This has not introduced any change in the earlier position. All the correspondence with the village level to the taluka level is carried on in Kannada and the applications received at the Taluka Office, Supa, are mainly in Kannada language. Marathi applications received in that Taluk Office form a meagre number. During the calendar year 1961 correspondence for various purposes numbered about 13,000 of which 1,000 were the applications received in that Office. Out of them applications written in Marathi were not more than 10. These figures are tell-tale and point to the conclusion that no useful purpose has been served by the declaration by the Bombay Government that Marathi should be one of the official languages of this Taluka. Neither Marathi nor Konkani people have found it helpful. The figures also disprove the claim that Konkani is akin to and a dialect of Marathi.

113. Although some agriculture is done here and there, major portion of the population maintains itself on miscellaneous services. The forest produce is usually cut and transported to the Railway Stations like Dandeli or Alnavar in Dharwar District. It is this work that gives employment to most of the people. Many people from Goa, which adjoins this Taluka, come over here for eking out a living by such services during the fair season. They hardly settle for six to eight months in a year and then go back to Goa. It is on account of this floating population temporarily coming from Goa, that a marked increase in the Konkani people is to be found. The figures of Konkani speaking people are therefore misleading.

114. Lingayats or Veerashaivas form one of the predominant communities in Karnataka, particularly in North Karnataka. The shrine of one of their important religious leaders is at Ulavi in this Taluk. It is not only considered as

a sacred place but it is a centre of pilgrimage which at the time of the annual fair draws devotees from all over Karnataka. The devotees are not only the Lingayats but also from various communities such as Kale Kunbis, Kumbars, Mangs, Chalvadies, all residents of Karwar District. The shrine at Ulavi is in the middle of a thick forest and is mostly approached from Haliyal. It is managed by the devotees principal amongst them being residents of Haliyal. If this area is detached and given away to Maharashtra it may cause great commotion among the said communities. It may be noted that although the Kannada population at Ulavi is not appreciable, Marathi is still less, being two persons out of the total of 116. The adjoining areas have a Kannada majority though in Supa Taluka.

115. As already referred to above, the Government of Mysore has taken up for execution the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project which will have its head works in this Taluk. In view of the acute power shortage in the State (in spite of Sharavathi Power Station) this Kalinadi is an urgent necessity and is being taken up by the Goverment of Mysore with all expedition. The Central Government has also given a green signal in view of the fact that the Mysore State has no coal mines or oil fields and is situated far away from such sources of fuel. It has to exploit all possible hydro-power potential in this State to meet its needs for the industrial development of the State. Five reservoirs in all are to be built across the river Kalinadi and its tributaries extending over a total area of 90 sq. miles and submerging as many as 89 villages in all. The catchment area in respect of these five reservoirs will extend over a total area of 2700 sq. miles. In view of the fact that the areas of Supa Taluka is 731 sq. miles and that of Haliyal Taluk is 315 sq. miles, it is obvious that the catchment area will extend not only over these two Taluks but also over the talukas of Khanapur in the north and Yellapur in the South. This shows the necessity of this taluka as well as the taluks of Haliyal, Khanapur and Yellapur being all together in one State.

116. The existing power stations are so located as to supply electric energy to the areas in the old Mysore State. They cannot supply energy to North Karnatak Districts or to the Hyderabad-Karnatak Districts. For them the only sources of power would be the Kalinadi Project. Before Reorganisation of States it was hoped that a considerable portion of the Bijapur District and parts of Gulbarga District would be fed from the colossal power to be generated from the Koyna Project in Maharashtra but these hopes have been frustrated as can be seen from the statement made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra at the meeting of the Western Zonal Council held on 8th October 1961. Although the Home Minister of Mysore stressed that there was a great need for power for the Bombay Karnatak areas now in Mysore and therefore requested for the supply of power from Koyna, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra was pleased to state that the Government of Maharashtra will then be faced with acute shortage of power. He stated

that "Government of Maharashtra did not expect any surplus from the Koyna Project and therefore the State Government would not be in a position to give any surplus power to the Mysore State". Hence, unless the Kalinadi Project is developed there is no hope of supply of cheap electric power to the said northern districts of Mysore. It is roughly estimated that within the next 10 years the load in these northern districts will be more than 600 mega watts which the Kalinadi Project is likely to supply. The Mysore Government cannot afford to forego this potential of Kalinadi Project.

117. In Annexure 'C' to the reply statement submitted to the Four Man Committee by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra (1961), it is suggested that Kalinadi power may be joined to the Koyna block of power as the distance between the two is just 150 miles, so that the Government of Maharashtra may feed the Districts of Kolhapur, Satara, Sholapur and Ratnagiri from the Kalinadi Project. It is further suggested that once this power is allowed into Koyna Grid, it can be used anywhere according to the need over the Kalinadi-Koyna-Bombay Grid. It is also suggested that Maharashtra would have no objection, for arrangements being evolved whereby power is drawn by different States from a Trans-Continental Grid after Kalinadi Project is joined to the Bombay Grid above. But this view is not correct.

118. The memorandum of the Maharashtra Government contends that a Western Continental Grid connecting up all the generating stations in the Western parts of the peninsula would serve the industrial needs of this territory. It is to be pointed out in this connection that for the most efficient utilisation of power it will be necessary to connect up the generating stations to the potential load centres which lie eastwards of the generating station sites and no purpose will be served by interconnecting the generating stations. This is because it will not be necessary to transmit power from one generating station to another generating station but from the various generating stations to the potential load centres. The natural and obvious outlet for the power generated in Kalinadi is eastwards for Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum areas.

119. As already stated, Mysore has no alternative power resources for meeting the demands of its northern districts to which Kalinadi offers the only source for the power to be developed from the Kalinadi Hydro-Electric Project. The needs of Mysore are far more urgent than those of Maharashtra. Under these circumstances, the head works, reservoirs etc. of the Kalinadi Project should remain in Mysore. This means that the Taluks of Supa, Haliyal and Khanapur which are necessary as catchment area have got to remain in the State of Mysore as at present without any disturbance.

120. The town of Haliyal is situated at a distance of 20 miles from Dharwar which is a pure Kannada place. Within about 4 miles from Haliyal town, the boundary of Dharwar taluk is reached. The nearest railway station for Haliyal is Alnavar at a distance of 7 miles. Alnavar is in Dharwar taluka and it is a Kannada place. Haliyal taluk is bounded by Dharwar and Kalghatgi talukas on the east and by Yellapur taluk on the south. Kalghatgi as well as Yellapur are Kannada-speaking talukas in Dharwar and Karwar districts respectively. To the north of Haliyal is Khanapur taluk of Belgaum district. Where the boundary of Khanapur taluk touches the boundary of Haliyal taluk, only 3 villages in Khanapur, touching the boundary are claimed to have a Marathi majority. This is not only close to it, but hemmed in, on many sides of Kannada area.

121. There are about 30 or 40 Kannada inscriptions in Haliyal and round about that area. In the talukas of Supa and Kalghatgi talukas (which adjoin Haliyal on either side), there are some more Kannada inscriptions ; but they are not publisned as yet. The taluk of Haliyal, although it forms a part of the revenue division of Karwar, was all along under the jurisdiction of the Sub-Judge at Dharwar for purposes of Judicial Administration (Civil). This jurisdiction was altered with effect from July 1953. In this way, the connection of Haliyal taluk has all along been with Dharwar.

122. Haliyal taluk is also mostly a forest area above the Ghats. The total number of villages in this taluk including the town of Haliyal is 130. The total area of the taluk is 315.2 sq.miles and the total population is 36,514. Out of this, the Maharashtra Government claims 120 villages with an area of 285 sq.miles comprising of a population of 31,122. This leaves for Mysore 10 villages with a population of 5,392. Out of the total population of the taluk, the population of Haliyal town itself is 16,368. The percentage of Marathi-speaking people in the town is 35 and that of Kannada-speaking people is 26. Only 10 per cent speak Konkani and those speaking other languages come to 28 per cent.

123. In the taluk of Haliyal and parts of Supa, most of the people, particularly the agriculturists speak what is known as Kulawadi. It is not correct to say that Kulawadi is Marathi. This 'Kulawadi' is a mixture of Kannada, Konkani and slang Marathi. While most of these agriculturists speak Kulawadi, al. of them understand Kannada. These Kulawadis are also known as Are Marathas About them, it is observed in the Gazetteer of Kanara (Vol. XV—Part I—page 244-245) thus :—

> "They are divided into two sections, one of which speaks corrupt Marathi and the other Kanarase. Those who speak Marathi mix with it a large number of Canarese and Konkani words and those who speak Kanarese use many Marathi words. Some who live near towns can read and write Kanarese."

Those speaking that language have come to be entered in the Census Records as Marathi-speaking. Hence, the figures of Marathi-speaking people in this taluk as well as in Supa have assumed exaggerated proportions. We have also referred to the fact that most of these peopole who speak Kulawadi can speak Kannada while all of them understand Kannada.

124. Another important indicator of the prevalent language in the taluka is the data regarding the languages offered for the S.S.L.C. Examination conducted by the Department of Education. There was only one S.S.L.C. Centre for both the talukas of Haliyal and Supa. During April 1966, the number of pupils who offered for Kannada and Marathi subjects under Part I (a) were 179 and 54 respectively. These figures speak for themselves.

125. Out of the 130 villages in the taluka, Marathi is spoken by more than 50 per cent only in 60 villages. The total area of these villages comes to 124.3 sq. miles, which is 39.4 per cent of the total area of the taluk. But what they claim is 120 villages with an area of 285 sq. miles. Adjoining these villages, there are 43 villages which are uninhabited or deserted. These are 19 villages where neither Marathi nor Konkani nor Kannada is in a majority. Most of such villages are claimed by the Maharashtra State without assigning any specific reasons. The only imaginable reason is that such villages, according to them, touch Marathi-speaking villages on one side or the other. There are still others which do not touch the Marathi-speaking villages at all. But these are claimed on the score that they touch another unpopulated village which touches the Marathi-speaking village. By such reasoning of contiguity only, a claim to these villages has been put forth. Hence, it is for the Government of Maharashtra to show by specific reasons why these deserted villages should be cut off from the district in which they are now situated and transferred to the State of Maharashtra. There is no question of any benefit to the people of these villages when there is no population there. If contiguity is the reason for transfer, before such claim is established, it will have to be seen whether a particular village or area is not contiguous to the Kannada-speaking villages directly or through unpopulated villages on the same reasoning. When such contiguity with Kannada villages can be established, the claim of the Government of Maharashtra cannot prevail. Similarly, the claim in respect of villages where Marathi language is not in a majority is unsustainable. All such villages will have to remain in the district where they are, unless any special grounds are made out for their transfer.

126. It will be found that a few Marathi-speaking villages in the centre of the taluka are surrounded on all sides by areas consisting of villages which are either deserted or unpopulated or by villages where neither Marathi nor Konkani language is predominant. Even the central area where there are Marathi-speaking villages is interspersed with other areas.

127. As already referred to above, the taluks of Haliyal and Supa consist mostly of forest areas. Teak-wood and other forest produce like bamboo from these forests have earned a name. The nearest Railway Station is Alnavar which is in Dharwar Taluk. It is situated at a distance of 7 miles from Haliyal. Dandeli is fast developing into an Industrial Centre. The forest produce such as timber, sandalwood, etc., which is sold at Dandeli has got to pass through Alnavar to which it is connected by a railway. Hence, it would be wrong to cut off Haliyal taluk from Alnavar, the nearest exporting centre, for its forest wealth.

128. Reference has already been made to the fact that in April 1950, the then Government of Bombay had declared that the three taluks of Karwar, Haliyal and Supa were bilingual on the ground that Konkani is akin to Marathi and that Marathi should also be used for official purposes. It would be material to examine the practical result of this privilege given to Marathi language in these three taluks. It is reported by the Government authorities that the ratio of Marathi applications in Haliyal Taluka Office to the total number received in that office is very meagre. During the year 1961, the Taluka Office, Haliyal, received 2,998 applications of which only 11 are in Marathi. Similarly, the total number of correspondence in that office amounted to 17,500 and these were either in Kannada or in English and none at all in Marathi. Number of documents registered in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Haliyal which has jurisdiction over both Haliyal and Supa taluks were as follows :—

	No. of documents	
Year	*Marathi*	*Kannada*
1961	....	3011
1962	....	694
1963	...	238
1964	....	981
1965	....	707
1966	1	577

It will be seen from the above that during the last 6 years, there was only one document which was registered in Marathi. It is further reported that during the general elections 1962, the electoral rolls were printed both in Kannada as well as in Marathi but there was no damand for the Marathi language copies. Nothing is more significant than this piece of evidence which establishes beyond the shadow of doubt that imposition of Marathi as the official language in this area has not proved to be of any use to the public in general. It also shows that the claim that Konkani is akin to Marathi and that Konkani people want Marathi to be introduced is also an idle one.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

129. The terrain of the Belgaum District is mixed in the sense that a major portion of the district on the eastern side is a flat plateau known as "Bailu Seeme" (which is an undisputed Kannada area), while the strip on the western side of Belgaum is a hilly area called 'Malnad'. As earlier explained, this Malnad is covered with thick forests with little cultivated areas here and there. So far as the District of Belgaum is concerned, the Malnad covers the Western parts of Belgaum and Khanapur taluks. Some of these Malnad areas and also the Bailu Seeme areas of Nippani in Chikodi taluk are claimed by Maharashtra Government. They assert that certain geographical and cultural aspects of this area indicate its affinity to that of Maharashtra. According to them, "Mostly this tract is hilly and uneven with high precipitation as contrasted with the Kannada-speaking tract, which is flat and even and has a lesser rainfall". It is mentioned in the Memorandum of the Government of Bombay that "below the Ghats is the Konkan area of Ratnagiri District". The possible suggestion is that the hilly areas of Belgaum District are connected with and are similar to the Konkan areas of Ratnagiri District where Marathi is spoken, thus indicating that the residents of those hilly areas have affinity with those of the Konkan area. But it ignores the geographical impediments and barriers between the two areas that make communication difficult. Whereas the Konkan areas of the Ratnagiri District are below the Ghats and nearer the sea level the Malnad areas of Belgaum District are above Ghats and at a level of 2,500 feet to 4,000 feet above the sea level. The ridges of Sahyadri mountains lie in between and the access to Konkan area can only be had through certain passes which are far and few in between the Sahyadri ranges. Hence, the connection of these Malnad areas is more with the eastern parts than with the western. Consequently, the people of the Malnad areas understand Kannada and are mostly bilingual.

130. The Malnad areas of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas are but a continuation of the Malnad areas of the Talukas of Haliyal, Supa, Yellapur, Mundgod, Sirsi and Siddapur of Karwar District. As already explained before, the State Reorganisation Commission took into consideration the special need of development of this Malnad area as a whole*.

131. As at present, the Malnad areas stand much in need of agricultural development to improve their economic conditions which are poor. It is in the interest of the Malnad areas of Belgaum and Khanapur that they should go with the other Malnad areas in the Districts of Karwar, Dharwar, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Coorg and South Kannara of the Mysore State. If, on the other hand, they are cut off and joined to Maharashtra, there will be no scope for such development as the Malnad in that State is very limited. Although the Sahyadri

* For detailed development activities of Malnad area coming under Government of Mysore, please refer to Note at Appendix 'D'.

ranges continue further on to a long distance towards the north, the hills to the north of Kolhapur are mostly barren and have little area of thick forests.

132. Economic affiliation is one of the grounds urged by Maharashtra in respect of these areas of Belgaum District. They contend ;

> "This Marathi-speaking tract above the Ghats has always had close economic affiliation with Belgaum City as the 'entrepot' with the tract of South Konkan below the Ghats."

133. Nobody can dispute that these hilly tracts of Belgaum have connections with the Belgaum City. But the question is whether for trade purposes, the produce of these hilly areas flows into South Konkan Ports below the Ghats, through Belgaum City.

134. To support this theory, it is stated that Vengurla in Ratnagiri District was an important port and that the trade and commerce of this Malnad area flowed actively through Belgaum town to Konkan. They aver " geographically the best outlet for the Konkan area has always been Belgaum ". These averments are hardly supported by history. Speaking of the inland trade of Ratnagiri District, the Gazetteer (1889) of that District mentions (page 174) three routes : but none of them speaks of a trade route between Belgaum and Vengurla. On the other hand, the said Gazetteer mentions : " At the time of transfer of Ratnagiri District to the British (1819), there was little trade ". It is suggested by Maharashtra that there was ' opening ' in the Sahyadri connecting Belgaum with the Port of Vengurla in Ratnagiri District. But " Vengurla in Ratnagiri District is a little better than an open road-stead. Steamers have always to lie a long distance off-shore and during monsoon, the Port is closed." (*Vide* Belgaum District Gazetteer-Page 529). Vengurla has attained some importance in trade during very recent times. Till 1871, the only way from Belgaum to Vengurla lay through Ram Pass, which was very steep and difficult for carts to move. A new provincial road was constructed in 1871 through Parpoli (Amboli) pass. There is further mention in the District Gazetteer of Ratnagiri :

> " Ever since the British conquest, Vengurla has been a rising place. It owed its importance in the first instance to the nearness to its military cantonments of Belgaum and Dharwar."

The said Gazetteer mentions (page 174) :

> " The construction during the last 25 years of the three main cart roads connecting Vengurla by Parpoli pass with Karnatak has concentrated the traffic and enormously increased the free trade of those parts."

Dealing with the Trade through Vengurla the District Gazetteer of Belgaum mentions :

> "Some of the cotton shipped from Vengurla comes from Dharwar, but the bulk of it, is from Parasgad and Sampagaon in Belgaum and from Hungund, Bagalkot and Badami in South Bijapur. All of it comes from Amboli pass. The bulk of the 'Vengurla shipments is of local Kanarese cotton....."

Speaking of the effect of trade connections with Vengurla the District Gazetteer of Ratnagiri mentions (page 180) :

> "The trade of this town is mostly carried on by Bombay merchants and traders in the Southern Maratha country (meaning Karnatak) by means of their Commission Agents the Dalals in Vengurla..... It is no longer necessary for the Kanarese trader in Belgaum or Hubli, or the Bhatia firm in Bombay to keep a branch and partners in Vengurla. Even should a visit to Vengurla be occasionally necessary, the regular steamer takes the Bhatia down from Bombay, or the Kanarese trader usually makes the journey by road".

135. All these show that the trade carried on through Vengurla was never restricted to the hilly tracts of Belgaum District or to the Belgaum, City only. In fact there was no commercial commodity grown in that area to be sent for sale to Vengurla. The trade extended to other adjoining districts such as Dharwar, Bijapur, etc. It is significant to note that the traders in Belgaum are clearly designated as Kanarese traders.

136. After the introduction of railways (about 1889) important trading centres in Karnataka like Belgaum, Hubli, Gadag, Bagalkat, Bilapur, etc., were all connected by rail to Bombay and the trade was diverted by that way. Thereafter, the carrying of loads of Upghat District by mountain passes and through Vengurla port gradually went on diminishing. Hence, within a span of less than 2 decades (*i.e.*, between 1871 and 1890) the trade through Vengurla appears to have started, grown and came to a stop.

137. Historically, Belgaum has always been under the Kannada Kingdoms *viz.*, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Rattas and Yadavas, Vijayanagara Emperors, Bahamini Kings of Bijapur and some time under the Nawab of Savanur (a Kannada Chief). Thereafter, it was overrun by Hyder Ali in 1776-77. It was subsequently taken over by the Peshwas of Poona with the assistance of the British. In 1818 when the Peshwas went out of political picture, the area passed on to the British. As the Peshwas were the last Rulers and also as they left behind them certain Marathi Chiefs on the borders of Karnataka, the influence of Marathi language continued to exist even during the British regime. When this area was taken

over by the British, it was first made a part of the Bellary District. In 1836 a new District of Belgaum was formed. Thus the District of Belgaum has all along been an integral part of Karnataka. Belgaum is not only the Headquarters of the District but it has also been the Headquarters of the Karnatak division. During the British regime, the Southern Division of the Bombay Province consisted of the four Karnataka districts (Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar) and also two Konkan districts (Ratnagiri and Kolaba). As a Revenue Division, Belgaum was the Headquarters of the Commissioner. It is besides the Divisional Headquarters of many other departments, *e.g.*, Forest Department, Health Department, Karnatak Irrigation Circle, Karnatak Regional Transport Office, Co-operation Division, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Anti-corruption and C.I.D., Divisional Veterinary Office, Superintendent of Land Records, Commercial Taxes, Local Audit Circle, etc. The Assistant Charity Commissioner who is a Divisional Officer has his headquarters there. It is also the centre for the Karnatak Social Education.

138. Apart from the Government, even private associations and institutions have their head offices for the Division in Belgaum. For a long time, the Karnatak Branch of the All India Spinners Association had their offices at Belgaum. The Socialists, the Communists, the Hindu Maha Sabha, Jan Sangh, Republicans and the other parties have included Belgaum within their Karnatak jurisdiction.

139. The District Gazetteer of Belgaum mentions (page 311) :

> " All (Post Offices then existing) are supervised by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Bombay-Karnatak Division and are paid by the Belgaum Disbursing Office."

The Karnatak University comprises within its jurisdiction the same four Kannada districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Karwar.

140. It is significant to note that the Government Gazetteer of the Belgaum District (1884) is shown as Bombay Gazetteer-Karnatak. So also, the Government have brought out in 1893 a Kannada version of ' Gazetteer of the Bombay-Karnatak or the Districts of Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur and Karwar.' Both these volumes show that during the British regime, both the Districts of Belgaum and Karwar were undisputedly accepted as parts of Karnatak.

141. The Belgaum District as a whole, is distinctly a Kannada area with a population of 67 per cent Kannada-speaking people. The Marathi population of the District (including residents of three taluks of Belgaum, Khanapur and Chikkodi) is hardly 23 per cent. These disputed taluks have been parts of Belgaum District ever since the formation of the District in 1836. Since that date, the language of administration in the District at all levels has been Kannada.

The original records of the offices of the Mamlatdars and Collector are in Kannada. Except some very old survey records which are in Modi script, the later survey records are all in Kannada. The Kamal Patrak (1888-89) is in Kannada. Even village records are in Kannada (except in the case of a few villages which are originally parts of Indian States like Sangli, Kurundwad, etc.) The police records have always been maintained in Kannada. In judicial administration, Kannada has all along been the Court language. However, for the first time in 1927, along with Kannada, Marathi was also allowed to be used as the language of the Civil Courts at Belgaum and Chikodi (*vide* Bombay Government Notification No. 2433/2, dated 21st September 1927).

142. In their Memorandum, the Government of Bombay state :

> " Village Patils and Vatandars of the Marathi-speaking tract are all Marathi-speaking and mostly drawn from the Marathi community".

This averment is incorrect. In fact the hereditary village servants such as Kulkarnis, Chaugules, Patels, Sanadis, Holers, Joshis and Gramopadhyes are mostly Kannadigas. There are five Paragana Vatandars or Desai families in the District out of which, only one (*viz.*, the Desai of Jamboti) is a Marathi-speaking family. Vatandars are but Grantees of the Vatans from some Ruler or Chief according to his personal volition. The mere language of these Vatandars would have little significance unless it be where it is imposed by force on the people of the village.

143. Raising an argument that there is a distinctive social structure of Maharashtra and that the same can be traced in the disputed areas of Belgaum district, the Memorandum of the Government of Bombay mentions ' one comes up on the same stratified structure of caste organisation, *viz.*, Brahmins, Marathas and Mahars and other similar Marathi communities like Dhangers, Malis, etc., exactly in the same way as in other parts of Maharashtra. On the other hand, among the Kannadigas, the Lingayats and Vaishnava Brahmins are some of the more important communities'. There is nothing very distinctive or peculiar in this. " Stratified structure of caste organisation" is peculiar to the Hindu system of society and is commonly found everywhere in India including in the pure Kannada district also. In some cases, even the names of the castes are similar. In some other cases, their equivalents are found being used. If ' Lingayats 'denote a community commonly found in Kannada areas, they are also quite numerous in the districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, Sholapur and Poona in Maharashtra State and even in the far off Konkan districts of Ratnagiri and Kolaba. In some parts of Maharashtra, they are known as Lingayat Vanis, while in some other parts they go by the name of Vanis only. Among the Brahmins, Shaiva and Vaishnava are two different schools of philosophy. Those who follow one or the other are called Shaiva Brahmins or Vaishnava Brahmins. It would not be correct to assert that

Vaishnava Brahmins are found only in Karnataka or that Shaiva Brahmins found only in Maharashtra or *vice versa*. These distinctions are in no sense indicative of the language of the people who follow the particular school of philosophy.

(BELGAUM TALUK)

144. Belgaum taluk consists of 145 villages and seven towns, four of which go to make the Belgaum city. The total area of the taluk is 394.4 sq. miles and its total population is 2,80,693. The Marathi-speaking population of the taluk is slightly less than half being 49.8 per cent and the Kannada-speaking population is 35.5 per cent. If however the rural population of the taluk is taken into consideration, the percentage of the Marathi-speaking comes to 46.5 per cent, while that of the Kannada speaking comes to 47.2 per cent. Belgaum taluka does not give a clear majority to Maharashtra. In order to substantiate their claim, much stress is laid on the Marathi population of the City of Belgaum.

145. From out of this taluk, 84 villages including the City of Belgaum are claimed by the Government of Maharashtra. The total area thereof comes to 220 sq. miles, while the population involved is 2,20,389. This leaves 69 villages with a population of 60,304 and an area of 174.4 sq. miles in the State of Mysore.

146. Speaking about the increase of the population in Belgaum, the Belgaum District Gazetteer states (page 823) : " Belgaum was not a large town either under Muslims (1350-1750) or under the Marathas (1750-1818)." In 1820, the population was about 7,700. In 1872, it rose to 26,947. The Gazetteer adds : " The choice of Belgaum as Headquarters of the Collectorate and of the Chief Military Station n *the Karnatak*, brought a large accession to the population."

147. Since times immemorial, Belgaum has been a Kannada area ruled by Kannada Kings. According to inscriptions of the 12th and 13th centuries, Belgaum was known as Venugrama or Velugrama. In Belgaum city and all over the District also, many Kannada inscriptions have been found. The Belgaum Fort was built by a Jain King (Kannadiga). It is said of this Fort in the Belgaum Gazetteer :

> " Ramparts were of stone and sufficiently high and strong to give Belgaum Fort a place among the first class forts of Bombay Karnatak."

148. The linguistic claim of Maharashtra divides Belgaum taluk roughly into two halves—the Western half being Marathi-speaking and Eastern Kannada. The City of Belgaum however lies on the border between these two linguistic areas. But in actually drawing the map of the areas claimed, the Government of Maharashtra projects the proposed boundary line towards the East so as to include in the Marathi area about 9 villages lying to the East of Belgaum. This group of villages is shown as connected by something like a corridor. This representation on the

map is not correct. Even according to 1951 Census figures (about the correctness of which legitimate doubts have been expressed), immediately to the east of Belgaum City, lie the areas of pure Kannada-speaking villages like Kanbargi, Kudachi, and Shindolli. The percentage of Kannada-speaking population of these villages is 66. 3%, 72.4% and 95.0% respectively. The 9 Marathi majority villages which lie to the east of these villages are not contiguous to the Belgaum city or to any other Marathi-speaking area and therefore, form an island by themselves. This pocket cannot be claimed even according to the formula relied upon by the Government of Maharashtra. From the said map, it will further be seen that to the north of Belgaum, lie the Kannada areas of Yemanapur and Kakati, while to its south lie the Kannada village of Halage, Bestawad and Alarwad. Although the Kannada and Marathi-speaking population of Halage is nearly equal with a slight preponderance for Marathi, it is for all practical purposes a Kannada village as it is hemmed in on all sides by other Kannada villages.

149. In the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress (1920), it was decided that for administrative purposes of the Congress, Provinces should be formed comprising of linguistic areas. While so doing, whole of Belgaum District was included in the Karnatak Province without any demur from any one.

BELGAUM CITY.

150. On an invitation given by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee at the Session of the Indian National Congress held at Kakinada in 1923, it was resolved that the next Session should be held in the Karnatak Province. The actual venue was later fixed as Belgaum by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. The Congress Session was actually held at Belgaum in 1924 under the august Presidentship of Mahatma Gandhiji. The place of the Session was designated as Vijayanagara, in proud memory of the mighty empire of Karnataka. The late Gangadhara Rao, the lion of the Karnatak, was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and he welcomed the gathering to Belgaum as the principal town of Karnatak. No voice was raised against any of these. In fact till then, there was no idea in the mind of any Maharashtrian that Belgaum was anything other than a Kannada area.

451. In 1929, however, the Marathi Literary Conference was proposed to be convened in Belgaum. The Kannada people suspected that this was a thin end of of a wedge to create evidence for a future claim to Belgaum by Maharashtra. The Kannadigas protested. There was great tension between the two linguistic groups. The same was set at rest by a joint statement issued by the leaders of both the groups Shri N. C. Kelkar and Shri N. R. Gunjal, M. L. C., of Poona, being on the Maharashtrian side. (This N. C. Kelkar was no other than the great nationalist leader and *litterateur* of Maharashtra and the right-hand man of

Lokamanya Tilak*). The linguistic consciousness aroused at that time and the bitterness that had started between the two linguistic groups remained more or less dormant till these were again aroused in 1946 when the Linguistic Provinces Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri S.K. Dar toured the area. Since that time, the Marathi section has been very active in pushing their claim for Belgaum and in trying to build up evidence in support of the same. Gradually, the Maharashtrian enthusiasts started to be aggressive and in some instances exhibited intolerance also. One such instance was when a corner stone of the Municipal Market building at Belgaum was to be laid. With a view to satisfy both linguistic groups, Shri M. P. Patil, the then Minister in the Government of Bombay who was invited to perform the function, advised that the inscriptions on the corner stone, should be both in Kannada as well as in Marathi languages. Even the Municipality which has always been pro-Marathi, was pleased to agree to this proposal. But the stone which was inscribed in both Kannada and Marathi and which was duly laid by the Minister was later removed by the Municipality simply because some Marathi enthusiasts raised a protest.

152. The Municipality of Belgaum has been having a Marathi majority. This was possibly due to the fact that the early educated and the more influential persons were usually found among the Marathi-speaking people. Marathi influence in Belgaum could be ascribed to three causes. Firstly, although colleges for higher education were started in Bombay and Poona round about 1860, there was no college anywhere in Bombay-Karnatak till 1916. Therefore, it was a Herculean task for any Kannadiga to receive higher education by going to Poona or Bombay. Secondly, the seat of Government was in Bombay and partly in Poona. The Maharashtrian influence in Government was always predominant and all officers sent to Karnataka districts used to be Maharashtrians. This contributed to the encouragement of certain classes of professions like Lawyers, Doctors, Engineers, Contractors, etc. In all these classes of professions, Marathi people dominated and thrived. Thirdly, there was the influence of the Southern Maratha Chiefs who were all Marathi-speaking. The Headquarters of some of these Chiefs were round about Belgaum. Whatever the reasons, the fact remains that the Municipality of Belgaum has been under the influence of the Marathi element over a long time. There is nothing wrong about it. But unfortunately, this has brought in its train a sort of encouragement to Marathi and discouragement to Kannada. The records of the Municipality are maintained only in Marathi, although it is a bilingual city. This sort of step-motherly treatment to Kannada is not befitting a public institution like the Municipality. This attitude of the Municipality was further responsible for the mishandling of the recording of the Census in 1951. It was seriously alleged by the Kannada section that deliberate wrong enumerations were being

* A copy of the statement issued by the said leaders of both groups is marked Appendix (E).

conducted by the employees of the Municipality. After examining such complaints Mr. Bowman, I.C.S., the then Superintendent of Census, Bombay, observed that he did find *wilful distortion* in the answers to the questions regarding bilinguism in the Municipal area.

153. It cannot be denied that the City of Belgaum as also the areas on either side of it are bilingual. In the case of any city which lies in a bilingual belt, it is quite possible to link it as easily with one part as with the other. In such cases, it would not be proper to decide the question merely on the linguistic composition of the City. The proper consideration would be to see whether a linking of the City with one State or the other, would be beneficial to the people of the City, as also whether it would be more beneficial to the people of the State with whom it has to be linked. At the same time, due consideration should be given to the harm likely to be caused to and the loss likely to be entailed by the area from which the City is taken away. A city cannot be considered in its isolation. It has to serve the interest of the areas round about. The city is also fed and developed by some such areas whether immediately proximate or farther away. These considerations bring into prominence the economic relations of the City with the surrounding areas. A bilingual place like Belgaum will naturally have economic relations with Marathi areas on the one side as well as with Kannada areas on the other. After taking all such factors into consideration, the S.R. Commission observed :

> " Neither Belgaum town nor the other disputed areas, however, have any particularly marked economic affiliation with the Marathi-speaking areas of the District of Bombay."

154. Under the provision of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act, 1939, an Agricultural Produce Market Committee was started in Belgaum in the year 1955 when Belgaum District was part of the Bombay State. Bye-laws of the Committee have been framed with the approval of the Bombay Government. Bye-law No. 15 of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Belgaum, shows that Kannada has been adopted as the language of that institution, as the Committee has particularly to deal with the agriculturists. This shows that the language that is convenient for the transactions, *i.e.*, for the buyers as well as sellers is Kannada and not Marathi, even when the deals are to take place in Belgaum.

155. By about the middle of 19th century, primary schools both in Kannada and Marathi were started in Belgaum by the London Mission. In 1875, the London Mission opened a Kanarese Girls School. In 1887, there were seven Kannada schools and only two Marathi schools. Since it was the Divisional Centre, Belgaum came to be chosen as the venue of the first Kannada Normal

School (Teachers Training Centre) for the whole of the Division in the year 1960. As early as in the year 1882-83, there were three Kannada Journals in Belgaum, *viz.*, (1) Belgaum Samachar, (2) Karnataka Mitra and (3) Dhyana Bodhaka.

156. The Karnataka Liberal Education Society, a premier educational institution, was started in the year 1916 with its headquarters at Belgaum. It gradually extended its activities to the whole of Karnatak and is at present running 24 institutions including 12 colleges at various centres in all the districts of Karnatak. The students receiving education in their institutions number as many as 18,000. In Belgaum proper, they run one Arts College, one Science College and one Medical College. Besides, they have at Belgaum a Kannada Primary Teachers Training College, one High School, one Primary School and a Kindergarten School. The Karnatak Law Society is another institution started in Belgaum and is running a Law College and a Commerce College. There is a Government College of Education and a Government Polytechnic. Besides, there are two Kannada Primary Teachers Training institutions which are public organised institutions serving the needs of the whole of North Karnataka. All the educational institutions in Belgaum are affiliated to the Karnatak University. There is one more College 'Rani Parvathi Devi College' named after the Rani of Savantavadi which was an Indian State. This College was first started at Savantawadi by the South Konkan Education Society. It was later shifted to Belgaum. The membership of this body is confined to Marathi-speaking people only. It has its Headquarters in Bombay. This College is also affiliated to the Karnatak University.

157. It may be noted here that most of the educational institutions, particularly the seven colleges, *viz.*, the Government Polytechnic and the five Primary Teachers Training Institutions, Karnatak Ayurveda Vidya Peetha, all cater to the needs of the student-public of the whole of the Belgaum District and some of them serve the students from all over Karnatak. The Colleges in their turn are fed by High Schools from all over the District and they are 65 in number. If Belgaum is transferred to the State of Maharashtra, it causes great dislocation not only to the colleges but also to the students of the whole State. It need hardly be stated that a considerable portion (50 per cent or more) of the students in these colleges are Kannada-speaking and they hail from all over the District of Belgaum. The transfer of Belgaum would also involve the affiliation of the colleges to a University in Maharashtra which further involves the question of medium of instruction. In the Shivaji University of Kolhapur and Poona University which are the nearest in Maharashtra, the medium is Marathi for Arts Courses. Although English still continues for Science Courses, it is being fast switched on to Marathi.

158. In addition to these educational institutions, there are various other institutions whose jurisdiction extends over the whole of the District of Belgaum. Some of them may be Government institutions; but there are many others which are private institutions of a democratic nature built by the public in general. To mention a few of them, the District Central Co-operative Bank, the District Industrial Co-operative Bank, the Agricultural Produce Market Committee, the District Co-operative Manure Production and Supplies Society, the Karnataka Pradesh Ayurvedic Mandali, the Karnatak Nekar Sahakari Utpadana Society, Bharatiya Educational and Social Service League, the Karnataka Ayurveda Vidya Peeth, the Karnataka Hosiery Sahakari Utpadak Sangh, etc., can be cited. Most of them are organisations operating all over the District. Some of these are as old as 40 to 50 years. They have grown and developed into an organic body and they cannot be easily cut off from their moorings all over the District. A transfer of Belgaum to Maharashtra would be a death-knell to these institutions. Their roots spread in the mofussil places will be literally cut off. This would disrupt the economic life of the public in various fields. The disturbance and injury likely to be caused to these organisations and also to the educational institutions above referred to cannot be compensated monetarily. They cause immense disturbance to the equilibrium of the social, economic and educational structure of the District.

159. The Government of Maharashtra, however, suggest that the assets and liabilities pertaining to the districtwise institutions like the Local Board, Road Transport Division, the District Co-operative Bank, etc., may be allocated according to the well established principles. They possibly have in mind the assets such as the buildings, etc., constructed or owned by such institutions. If a transfer becomes inevitable, there may be ways effecting it. But what we are considering is whether a transfer is at all justified, since it is likely to cause a dislocation, if not disruption of the body politic of the Institutions. It may be one thing in the case of Government or semi-Government Institutions like the Local Board, etc. But it would be quite another with institutions built by the public for the public. It may be that the Kannada public have built and developed certain institutions, the beneficiaries of which will be the public of all taluks in the district or in some cases the public of Kannada taluks only. Though the institution is located in a place like Belgaum as already explained, roots will have spread far and wide over the whole area concerned. If the roots are cut, the tree will die; and if the tree is cut off, the roots will perish. When such an institution is transferred, there will be disruption of the very life of the institution. The institution may not survive much less thrive in the State to which it is transferred. Besides, a transfer of Belgaum is not a positive disturbance to Marathi people because they remain in the same place where they are and under the same conditions as before.

On the other hand, to the Kannada public, it will be a positive loss of the benefits of the long developed institutions. The principle of greatest good of the greatest number demands that the transfer of Belgaum should not be made.

160. So far as the Government Buildings are concerned, they are numerous since Belgaum houses many District and Divisional Offices and Quarters etc. The cost of these buildings is enormous running into crores * of Rupees.

161. The Maharashtra Government is prepared to make a generous offer of their monetary value, no doubt. That is not the only consideration. What will these buildings be used for by the transferee State? It is beyond the slightest shadow of doubt that Belgaum can no longer be the Divisional Headquarters as now. It will not have that Central location. It cannot even hope to become the District Headquarters with only the portions of Belgaum and Khanapur talukas. Nippani area is not contiguous and may in the very remote event of its transfer to Maharashtra have to be joined to the Kolhapur District. There is a possibility of joining the Chandgad taluka which was a part of Belgaum District but that is not sufficient to make it a District. The Government of Maharashtra offer it a District Place by adding Sawantawadi and Vengurla Talukas which are on the sea coast, below Ghats. This arrangement is hardly convenient for administrative purposes. The result will be that most of the Government buildings in Belgaum will remain unused. This is a waste of Government assets.

162. On the other hand, if Belgaum city is transferred, there is no other place in the other talukas of the District good enough to become a District Headquarters. In the whole of the District, no other taluka place is on the Railway line—not to speak of other conveniences. If one of the taluka place is to be developed as a District place, further heavy investments will have to be made for constructing offices, quarters and other buildings requisite for a District Headquarters. Also, for developing another Divisional Headquarters, still heavier expenses wil have to be incurred. In the interest of national economy, all this waste should be avoided.

163. Belgaum is the focal centre for the whole of the District. It is also centrally situated so far as the four Districts of the Bombay-Karnatak are concerned, of which it has been the Divisional Headquarters. Hence, Belgaum is linked by road with almost all parts of the District and also with the entire Karnataka area. The only direct link from Belgaum to Maharashtra is the one that passes through the Amboli Ghat and reaches up to Vengurla on the Arabian Sea Coast. It is about 79 miles. Passenger buses ply between Belgaum and various places both within and without the District of Belgaum. Some of them which go to places like Kolhapur in Maharashtra have to run to a considerable distance in the

* Vide Statement F showing the various Government Buildings.

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Mysore State. A calculation* of the distances covered by buses running on all directions emanating from Belgaum shows that the total extent of their run through our area comes to 7,326 Kilometres while that through Maharashtra State covers 260 Kilometres only. This works out at 96·44% of the route length being in our area while only 3·56% is in Maharashtra. This shows that the trade cantacts of Belgaum with Maharashtra are very little.

164. An industrial estate has been set up recently in the outskirts of Belgaum City. A number of small industries are coming up there with the electric power supplied from the Sharavathi Project of the Mysore State. The output of these industries is mainly consumed in the Karnatak areas. Two major industries are also to be started shortly at Belgaum. They are : (1) The Aluminium Plant and (2) A Co-operative Textile Mills. Deposits of Bauxite (a raw material necessary for the aluminium industry) have been found at a short distance to the west of Belgaum, mostly in the Amboli Ghat Zone including the Chandgad Taluk. Out of about 6 million tons of Bauxite available in Kolhapur district, 4 million tons are estimated to be in this region. The Bailu Seeme lying to the east of Belgaum is a fertile tract which is noted for the cultivation of cotton. That area will supply the raw material for the Textile Mills. There is no cotton grown in any of the disputed areas of Belgaum or Khanapur taluks.

165. Formerly, the City of Belgaum was supplied with eletricity by a Private body with the help of local generating plants. The service was found to be irregular and often failing. There were several complaints. The Government of Mysore, have, therefore, recently taken over the supply of electricity and is providing electric energy from the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project.

166. Since then, the conditions have much improved and there has been growth in the small industrial concerns. The demand for electric energy is increasing day by day. The Government of Mysore have also agreed to supply electricity in a big measure to the Aluminium Factory that is to be started shortly. Similarly, the Co-operative Textile Mills is also expected to be supplied with electric power from the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project. The Government of Mysore have undertaken a new Hydro-Electric Project with the use of the waters of the river Kalinadi in Supa taluk. As soon as that materialises, there will be still further scope for supply of power. This makes for development of more industries.

167. It is strange but true that there was no arrangement for protected water supply in Belgaum till recently. The Government of Mysore have recently put up a dam across the Markandeya river near Rakkaskop about 10 miles to the west of Belgaum and have now been giving protected water supply to the whole

* For detailed figures, please refer to the Tabulated Statement—Appendix (G).

of Belgaum city. This has cost the Government of Mysore about Rs. 82,58,704. The Government of Mysore have also sanctioned an Underground Drainage Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 84 lakhs.

168. With a view to show that economic affiliations exist between the Belgaum City and the Marathi areas claimed and also to show that Belgaum depends economically more on the Marathi areas than on the Kannada portions, the Government of Maharashtra have sought to rely upon the collections made by the Municipality at the various Octroi Nakas or Collection Depots located on all sides of the City.

169. Looking to the roads that pass by each Naka and the villages from which that road is supposed to bring the agricultural produce, the Maharashtra Government claims to fix whether each particular Naka levies octroi on goods coming from Kannada areas or from Marathi areas. In this way, out of the total of 15 Nakas or Octroi Collecting Depots, they say that goods from Kannada areas come through 3 Nakas only. According to them, all the other 12 Nakas as also the Octroi Depot in connection with the goods that arrive through Railway parcels should be considered as bringing goods from Marathi Nakas. This classification of the Octroi Depots or Nakas is not correct. If such classification can usefully be made, goods from Kannada areas arrive through six Nakas while it is only through 3 Nakas that they arrive from Marathi areas. There are however 6 more Nakas where the goods received are both from Kannada as well as Marathi areas. These may be called Mixed Nakas. It is difficult to estimate the proportion of goods arriving through these Nakas as coming from Kannada or Marathi areas. Their arrivals are not noted particularly because there is no column in the receipt form to note the village from which goods come. Goods coming by rail and through the railway station, have to pass by the Naka known as Patil Agasi Naka or Patil ves Naka. It is not possible to allocate the Octroi collected here which is to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh per year. The Maharashtra Government consider that this amount should be deemed as levied on goods coming from Marathi areas. This cannot be accepted. According to the calculations of Maharashtra Government, 80% of the total collections from all these Nakas should be deemed to be in respect of goods coming from Marathi areas. This is totally incorrect. The income from the Nakas through which there is access to the town from exclusively Kannada areas is easily more than double the income from the Nakas located on the roads leading exclusively to Marathi areas.

170. The Economic Survey has been made recently. At that time, it was found that in the receipts, no mention is made of the villages from which the goods are brought. Hence, it is not possible to locate from which village any particular goods passing through Naka come (unlike as in the case of certain receipts of Nippani Municipality). Hence, this is not a safe or correct method

for assessment. Nevertheless, results of the investigation are shown in the Tables 20 and 21 of the Report,* for the years from 1956-57 to 1965-66. Leaving out of account, the octroi receipts from the railway goods and post-parcels, it is found that the collections for the year 1965-66 come to Rs. 4,30,156 in respect of the Marathi areas and Rs. 11,83,454 in respect of the non-disputed areas. The comparative figures however give a clear picture that there has been a steady rise from 1957-58 in respect of the receipts from the non-disputed areas. There has also been a marked rise in respect of the total income, thus indicating that there has been increase in the trade and economic conditions of Belgaum.

171. The results of the survey establish the following facts:—The extent of cultivated land in undisputed area of Belgaum taluka is more than in the disputed. Food grains, the first requisite for a contented life, are supplied from the Karnatak parts lying to the east of Belgaum and even from other Districts of the Mysore State. Supplies of Milk and Butter to Belgaum City arrive mainly from the Kannada area (*vide* Tables 15 and 16 of the Report). The commercial crops like groundnut, chillies, garlics, etc., all arrive at the Belgaum Market, from the Kannada talukas of Belgaum and from Hubli, Dharwar, etc. Similarly, fruits and vegetables come partly from Kannada areas of Belgaum District and partly from other districts of Mysore State.

172. The above considerations made out in the above said report clearly show that the dependency of Belgaum is mainly on the Kannada areas of the district. It follows that if Belgaum is cut off from the rest of the district, it will suffer a considerable set-back.

Khanpur Taluk

173. This taluk consists of 257 villages including the towns of Khanapur and Nandgad. Out of these, 35 villages are uninhabited and the locations of *two out of the latter are not known*. The total area of this taluk is 675.3 sq. miles and the population comes to 99,790. 206 villages besides the towns of Khanapur and Nandgad are claimed by Government of Maharashtra. The claim involves a total area of 587 sq. miles and a population of 68,522. This leaves 51 villages on the eastern part of the taluk with an area of 88 sq. miles and a population of 31,268. The western part of the taluk is a hilly area covered with forests. The villages are far flung from each other and some have very meagre population—as low as 7 and 11. This is a part of Malnad area with heavy rainfall. There are few roads and the communication is very difficult.

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* The Report on Economic Dependency of Nippani town and Belgaum city on the Karnatak region by Dr. C. C. Pattanshetti, M.A., Ph. D., Head of the Department of Commerce, Karnatak University, Dharwar, is at Appendix (II).

174. This taluk lies to the south of Belgaum taluk. To the east of Khanapur, lie the admittedly Kannada areas of Belgaum and Dharwar districts. To the south of this taluk, are the taluks of Haliyal and Supa. A portion of the western boundary of this taluk touches Goa Territory.

175. In the town of Khanapur, 49.6% speak Marathi and in the town of Nandgad 39.2% speak Marathi.

176. As above stated, a major part of this taluka is Malnad area and adjoins the Malnad areas of Belgaum in the north and of Supa and Haliyal on the south. As already explained, this Malnad area needs a special development and co-ordinated planning as expressed by the S. R. Commission. It was on this ground, among others, that the Malnad areas of Khanapur and Belgaum taluks were kept with other Malnad areas of Mysore State which extend towards the south as far as the district of Coorg. About this latter area also, the S. R. Commission observes :

> "the whole Taluk of Coorg forms part of Malnad which belongs essentially to Karnataka."

177. Historically speaking, this Taluk has always been ruled over by Kannada Kings. Nandgad, a town about 7 miles south-east of Khanapur, is an important trading centre and has a population of 5,343. It was under the Ruler of Kittur in Belgaum District. It was during his regime that Nandgad got encouragement and developed as a trading centre. One of the Kannada heroes of the locality called 'Sangolli Rayanna' was defeated by the British and on his being captured he was hanged at Nandgad. As a mark of respect to him, a temple has been built there to which people flock praying for health and children. Husbandmen on their way to the market of Nandgad do not proceed further without offering prayers at the tomb of this Hero and praying for better rates at the market for their produce.

178. Seven Kannada inscriptions have been found in Khanapur taluk. It may be recalled that Bidi another important village with a population of 1,656 was governed by the Ruler of Kittur. This village although having a clear majority of Kannada speaking persons *viz.*, 55·7% has been claimed by Maharashtra.

179. The Western Ghats called the Sahyadri mountains is the source of many rivers which flow towards the east. One of them called Malaprabha has its source in this taluk. The Government of Mysore has taken up an irrigation project called Upper Malaprabha Project and it is estimated to cost Rs. 900 lakhs. The dam is proposed to be put up near Bhutewadi, about four miles within the limits of Khanapur taluk. This project is expected to irrigate about 75,000 acres of land in the talukas of Khanapur, Bailhongal etc. In Khanapur taluk,

the area to be irrigated will be about 20,000 acres, while most of the area to be benefited by this project will be in the Kannada areas of Khanapur, Bailhongal etc. The headworks of this project however lies within the disputed areas. Hence, it is essential that all the areas including the headworks should remain in the State of Mysore.

TATTIHALLA PROJECT

180. There is one more Irrigation Project across the river Tattihalla. It will be located near the villages Doddebail about 12 miles from Khanapur. The villages of Gundapi Manjerewadi and Doddebail which are disputed villages are expected to be submerged. This project which is estimated to cost about Rs. 67 lakhs is expected to irrigate 5,900 acres of land situated in Khanapur and Bailhongal taluks of Belgaum District.

181. There is yet another project called Jankatti Tank Project across the Kumbarnala near Bidarbhavi village in this taluk. It will be located about 6 miles from Khanapur and is expected to submerge the villages of Janakatti and Gunji. The estimated cost of this project is about Rs. 75 lakhs and it is expected to benefit about 6,000 acres of land in Khanapur and Belgaum taluks.

Hukkeri Taluk

182. Hukkeri taluk consists of 122 villages having an area of 382·4 sq. miles and a papulation of 1,74,414. In this taluk, only 18 villages are claimed by the State of Maharashtra having an area of 30·6 sq. miles and involving a population of 13,000 persons. These villages have all along been parts of the taluk and have developed an organic unity with the rest of the taluka.

183. The transfer of these villages is sought only on the ground of linguistic homogeneity, in the sense that the Marathi speaking population of these villages is more than 50%. Beyond that, no point is made out that the transfer is in any way conducive to the benefit of the people.

184. The villages claimed form two patches—one patch lying in the north-west and the other to the south-west of the taluk. The north-west portion claimed consists of *nine* villages with population of *6,997*. The south-west portion consists of nine villages with a population of 8,097. For the north-west portion, the principal place of business and educational centre is Sankeshwar which also happens to be the circle Headquarters of this area. It is within a distance of about 10 miles. Similarly, for the disputed villages in the south-west, the business and educational centre is Yamakanmardi which also is the circle Headquarters. The village Daddi which is claimed has to the north of it two purely Kannada villages *viz.*, Attihal and Bidrewadi. Daddi itself has almost equal proportion of Kannada and Marathi speaking population.

185. From the point of view of administrative convenience, these villages have to remain in Hukkeri taluk. Another point which is worth noting is that communication is difficult beyond the disputed villages in the south-west side, because there are intervening valleys which cut them off from Gadhinglaj which is the possible taluk Headquarters for them in Maharashtra.

Chikodi Taluk

186. Within the limits of this taluk lie 92 villages and 10 towns including Chikodi and Nippani. The total area of the taluk is 479.4 sq. miles having a population of 2,69,641. Maharashtra State claims transfer of 38 villages and 3 towns including Nippani. The area involved is 136.4 sq. miles with a population of 17,856. This leaves behind 61 villages including 7 towns having an area of 343 sq. miles. The Kannada speaking people form 49.3% of the total population of the taluk while the Marathi speaking form 42.1%. The claim to the said villages and to the town of Nippani is primarily on the ground of linguistic homogeneity and geographical contiguity.

187. Prior to the acquisition by the British, Nippani was the headquarters of the local Chief called Desai. His name was Siddojirao Nimbalkar and he is said to come from Nimbal a pure Kannada village in Bijapur District. The Belgaum Gazetteer (1884) mentions (page 593) that "In 1802 Siddojirao....was one of the 7 Karnataka Chiefs...." There is a further mention on page 595 :—"In 1823 Mr. Elphinstone found him the only discontented landholder in the Karnatak." There could be no stronger proof than this about Nippani being a part of Karnataka. On the Nimbalkar's death in 1839 the territories held by him were divided by the British and joined to the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Sholapur—the main portion having been added to the district of Belgaum. The principal among the parts joined were Athani and Hannavad both of which are Kannada area.

188. Although Nippani and the territories held by that Chief were Kannada speaking area, it must be on account of the Chief who became a Maratha and married a Kolhapur princess and thus leaned towards Marathi that Marathi population of Nippani received encouragement and gradually went on increasing. In spite of it, Kannada language still persists not only in Nippani but more so in the immediate neighbourhood of that town. This indicates that Marathi must have been a super-imposition as a result of the influence of the Chief.

189. Chikodi taluk forms part of the Bailu Seeme and has fertile lands. Not only food crops like Jowar, Wheat etc., are grown in this area but cash crops such as cotton, groundnut, sugarcane and tobacco are also grown plentifully in this taluk. Although Chikodi is centrally situated so far as the limits of the taluk are concerned, it is not directly connected by rail. Nippani however which lies on the western part of the taluk stands on the National Highway between

Bangalore and Poona at a distance of *45 miles* to the north of Belgaum. It is, besides, connected by five other roads, four of which connect it to the Kannada areas and only one to Marathi side. It has, therefore, developed into a trading centre and almost all the crops grown in the taluk come to the Nippani market for sale.

190. The 38 villages claimed by the State of Maharashtra lie on the western part of Chikodi Taluk. Most of these villages lie to the north of Nippani while only a few lie to its south. But to the east of Nippani are Kannada villages. Immediately adjoining Nippani on its east stands the village of Rampur with a population of 1005 persons of whom 58% are Kannada speaking and 36% only Marathi speaking. Touching its northern boundary is the village Lakanapur with a population of *1103* of whom *50%* are Kannada speaking while *45%* are Marathi speaking. On the southern boundary of Nippani stands the village of Gavan, where 81·8% of the people speak Kannada and 16·8% only speak Marathi. To the east of these villages lies the admittedly Kannada portion of Chikodi Taluk. Similarly to the south of Nippani lies Hukkeri Taluka which is a Kannada area. To the north and to the west of Chikodi Taluk lies the District of Kolhapur in Maharashtra State. The limits of that district are touched by road towards north within a distance of 8 miles from Nippani. Very close to the west of Nippani lie the limits of Kolhapur district. Thus, Nippani lies in the bilingual belt.

191. Nippani has developed into a big town and assumed importance on account of the trade that its market commands. With good road connections to the surrounding areas Nippani has developed commercially as a central place for the marketing of tobacco. The tobacco of Nippani has earned a country-wide fame and it is exported to far off places all over India. The work of curing and processing of tobacco is also carried on at Nippani. At Nippani the other important commodities of trade are: Jaggery, groundnuts, chillies and onions.

192. Before the Reorganisation of States the Government of Bombay constituted an Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee under the provisions of the Bombay Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee Act. Its area of operation consists of all the villages in the Chikodi taluk. Jaggery, groundnuts and chillies have been declared as agricultural produce for purposes of regulating the sale and purchase of commodities. From their records the figures "show that the goods taken to the Market of Nippani are mostly from Kannada villages".

193. The population of Nippani is 24,325 of which 66·6% is Marathi speaking. As usually happens in big cities where trade and commerce is extensive, in Nippani too, the floating population forms a large proportion. That may be one of the reasons for the preponderance of Marathi population. Shri Justice Misra, who had to consider the linguistic composition of the City of Bellary, got the language

slips of Census records resorted with reference to the birth place of each individual, with a view to find out how many were temporary residents. On a similar resorting of the census slips it was found that, out of the total population of Nippani, the number of Marathi speaking persons born in Nippani or anywhere else in the district of Belgaum hardly comes to 50%. These alone can be taken as really permanent residents.

194. It is significant to note that by Resolution No. 2026/46, dated 17th May 1950, the Government of Bombay decided that "for purposes of officia business" the language of the taluk of Chikodi was Kannada. The fact that such a decision was taken by the Government of Bombay in which Maharashtrians had a predominant voice at that time is really significant. It may be further noted that in the whole of the District of Belgaum, the only taluk that was declared a bilingual (Kannada and Marathi) was Shahapur. All the other taluks were declared to be Kannada which means that even the taluk of Belgaum (as it was constituted in 1950) was accepted to be Kannada for purpose of official business.

195. On account of the requirements of trade of Nippani, an agitation has been carried on by the Merchant communities for linking Nippani by rail to Raibag, Bagalkot and further on to Raichur. Apparently, it was because of the economic and commercial relations Nippani has been having with these parts of Karnataka. It is significant that no claim was ever made to connect Nippani by rail to Kolhapur or Miraj or to any other place in Maharashtra. Nippani has all along developed itself as a trade centre and an organic part of Chikodi taluk which is mainly responsible for feeding this market. A separation of Nippani from Chikodi taluk would affect the entire economy not only of the town but also of the adjoining Kannada speaking areas and incidentally of the whole of Karnataka.

196. It is however urged by the Government of Maharashtra that nearly $\frac{3}{4}$th of the commodities that arrive at Nippani market are from Marathi speaking areas and that $\frac{1}{4}$th are from Kannada areas. This is too tall a claim to be accepted.

197. A survey *similar to that in the case of Belgaum has been made in respect of the Economic Dependency of Nippani Town.

198. The main food crop in Chikodi Taluk is jowar and the important commercial crops are tobacco, groundnut and sugarcane. In Chikodi Taluka, the total cultivated area under these four crops during the year 1965-66 is 1,67,904 acres. Out of this, 1,19,062 acres lie within the non-disputed area and 48,841 acres within the disputed area in Chikodi taluk. The production of jowar in the entire taluk is 1,56,870 quintals in the Kannada area and 60,165 quintals in the

* For detailed information, please see the Report Economic Dependency of Nippani Town and Belgaum City on the Karnatak Region by Dr. C. C. Pattanshetty, M. A., Ph. D., Head of the Department of Commerce, K. U., Dharwar.

disputed area. There is similar superiority of production of crops like tobacco, sugarcane, groundnut in the Kannada area over that in the disputed area as can be seen from Tables IA and IB of the Report. On the whole, the share in the crops grown in the Kannada areas comes to 71% while that in the disputed portions is hardly 29%.

199. In the Nippani market the arrivals of tobacco are usually from :—

(1) pure Kannada villages of Chikodi taluk ;

(2) pure Kannada villages of Hukeri taluk ;

(3) disputed villages of Chikodi taluk;

(4) the villages of other Kannada speaking taluks as also of the mixed villages in Belgaum taluk.

The non-disputed areas contribute more than 84% of the goods marketed at Nippani, as can be seen from the report.

200. So far as Gur is concerned 71.5% arrives into the Market from the Kannada areas. Chillies from the same area is more than 86%.

201. Out of 122 villages from which rice, jowar and wheat are imported into Nippani, 101 lie in the non-disputed region, 16 in the disputed area and 5 outside Mysore State. The figures discussed in the report clearly show that Nippani is mainly dependent on the food-grains coming from Kannada regions. Similar is the dependence in respect of commercial crops like gur, chillies, groundnuts etc.

202. Collections shown by the Octroi receipts of the municipality, was another method adopted for the survey.

203. There are six Nakas through which commodities enter into the Municipal limits of Nippani. There is however one more subsidiary Naka called Pattanakudi-Naka, but it is a part of Chikodi-Naka. According to the case of Maharashtra Government, the Octroi Nakas on the roads coming from Kolhapur, Murgud and Jatrat are treated as Marathi and those on roads coming through Belgaum and Chikodi are treated as mixed. The "Remaining Nakas" (not specified) are stated to get goods " mostly from Marathi areas ". Whereas they take arrivals of the first category as cent per cent from the Marathi areas, they chose to take half of the arrivals of the second category as from Marathi areas and the remaining 50% only as from Kannada areas. This allocation and working up of figures cannot be accepted as correct. Belgaum and Chikodi Nakas are unquestionably Kannada. Agricultural produce arriving by Belgaum-Road comes only from Kannada villages. The area which is east of Nippani is Kannada. The goods from this area get into Nippani either through Chikodi-Naka or through Amalzari-Naka and both these are absolutely Kannada. The Jatrat and Kolhapur Nakas bring goods from areas on the north and north-east of Nippani. Most of

these areas are Kannada, although there might be a few Marathi villages. Within eight miles to the north of Nippani, the limits of Maharashtra State begin. The agricultural produce of Maharashtra State hardly comes to Nippani Market on account of the sales tax imposed by Mysore Government. Besides there are other Markets in Maharashtra like Sangli, Jaisingpur and Kolhapur to which Markets the commodities are generally taken. By and large, both these Nakas may also be treated as predominently Kannada. Murgud-Naka however can be taken as Marathi. The number of villages that bring goods through these six Nakas are classified into Kannada villages in Chikodi Taluk, disputed villages in Chikodi Taluk and villages outside Mysore State as shown in Table No. 10 of the Report. The Octroi collection of these six Nakas are tabulated separately for the years 1956-57 to 1965-66 as shown in Table No. 11 of the Report. It shows that the collections of Murgud Naka are not only low ; but they have been falling and have reduced to Rs. 14,615-84 in the year 1965-66. The collections in all the other Nakas have increased considerably and the total collections of these five Nakas come to Rs. 1,97,601-25. Even if a portion of the collections from Kolhapur and Jatrat Nakas is taken out and added to the Marathi side, it makes little difference in the aggregate.

204. On a careful consideration of the Market conditions from various points of view, the report rightly draws the conclusion that Nippani Market is economically dependent mostly on Kannada areas. If, therefore, the town of Nippani along with the 38 villages and two towns is transferred to Maharashtra State the trade of Nippani is necessarily going to decline to a considerable extent. Ultimately the trade may dwindle and Nippani may lose its position as a premier Market.

205. In this connection, it is interesting to note that some pro-Marathi agitators tried to spite Nippani and through it the Mysore State by establishing a new Market in Maharashtra State near about Nippani Town with a view to reduce the trade at Nippani. Soon after the Reorganisation of States *i.e.*, in 1957-58, a new Market was started at Arjun Nagar at a distance of a mile or so from Nippani proper. On account of the sales tax of the Mysore State, it was hoped that a new Market in Maharashtra close to Nippani would flourish and attract the trade away from Nippani. It was thus hoped that Arjun Nagar would develop as a Market place in course of time and that by the dwindling away of trade Nippani Market would close down. The new Market at Arjun Nagar was worked up through the Agricultural Produce Market Committee of Gadinglaj of Kolhapur District. Some of the important merchants of Nippani helped this move and started their shops and godowns at Arjun Nagar. But they failed to to take note of the natural forces and the location of Nippani within Mysore State which favoured Nippani as a Marketing centre of Chikodi Taluk. Although serious efforts were made both by Merchants of Nippani and by those of Maharashtra

their plan proved an utter failure. Ultimately, this Arjun Nagar Market had to be closed down since the year 1961-62* and the merchant had to come back to Nippani by removing their shops and godowns at Arjun Nagar. There could be no clearer proof than this of the economic dependency of Nippani Town on the Kannada areas in Mysore State.

206. From the foregoing discussions it will be clear that Nippani has greater trade relations with Kannada areas than with Marathi areas. If Nippani is transferred to Maharashtra, it will lose the produce of more than 70 per cent of the villages in Chikodi Taluka apart from the produce that it gets from other taluks of Belgaum District and other Kannada areas. Nippani cannot be expected to maintain its market. Hence it is not in the interest of Nippani itself that there should be any such dislocation in its trade.

207. Before turning to the question of education at Nippani, we may mention that in order to facilitate private transactions of Marathi speaking people, an office of the Sub-Registrar has been located at Nippani, documents written either in Kannada or Marathi are entertained for registration. This may be contrasted with the position that was prevalent in the Kannada areas held by the Chiefs of the Princely States where education in Marathi alone was enforced and documents written in Kannada were not permitted to be registered. We need not mention that the Marathi speaking population of this Nippani area have no difficulty in this field.

208. Turning to the question of education, there are *Marathi schools in Nippani and other villages where primary education is given in Marathi.* Although provision has been made for the teaching of Kannada, as it is the regional language, the same is optional. There is no compulsion in that behalf. There are six High Schools in Nippani of which two are Kannada, three Marathi and one Urdu. Provision is made for teaching in Marathi and also in Kannada as needed.

209. The Karnatak Liberal Education Society recently established an Arts and Science College at Nippani. Almost simultaneously with them, the Marathi speaking people of Nippani, assisted by those of Maharashtra State, started an Arts College for Nippani—not in the limits of Nippani or in the Mysore State, but just outside Nippani and within the limits of Maharashtra, *viz.*, Arjun Nagar, which is a small village. From this location it is obvious that this college is meant to cater primarily to the needs of Nippani. Round about the college, within the Maharashtra State, there is no high school which can be expected to feed this college. It is only the High Schools at Nippani or near about places in Mysore State such as Sankeshwar, Chikodi, etc., which may be expected to feed it. It has been alleged that the idea behind the starting of this college is to stifle the efforts of the

* A Statement showing the goods that arrived in the market yards at Gadhinglaj, Halkarni, Ajara and Arjun Nagar is given on page 16 of the 14th Annual Report published by the Gadhinglaj Agricultural Produce Market Committee for the year 1961-62. This statement is at appendix (I).

K.L.E. Society of Belgaum in starting their college at Nippani and also to pave the way for getting Nippani and round about villages transferred to State of Maharashtra. There can be no doubt that the main idea in starting this College is to draw students from Nippani and the border villages round about it in Mysore State. It would be material to note that in the face of such odds, the K.L.E. Society's Bagewadi College has been thriving. The strength of students has risen to 675, out of whom 505 are Kannada, 143 Marathi and 27 Urdu.

210. The starting of the College at Arjun Nagar was expedited and substantially helped by the Government of Maharashtra, by donating a sum of Rs. 5,00,000. When the Chief Minister of Maharashtra performed the opening ceremony of this college, he expressed in so many words that the college was intended to serve the people in the border areas of Mysore. There may be nothing wrong in giving substantial donations for starting an educational institution. But one State Government substantially helping a college whose object is to wean away the students from another State or to show to the people of another State that they are more interested in the welfare of the people on the other side of the border is objectionable, in that it is calculated to cause disharmony between the States and their people.

Athani Taluka.

211. Athani Taluk consists of 86 villages and 3 towns, having a total area of 744.4 sq. miles and a population of 1,85,609. Out of these, only 10 villages are claimed by Maharashtra with a population of 20,853. The area claimed comes to about 80.7 sq. miles.

212. The only ground on which these villages are claimed is that the Marathi speaking population of these villages is more than 50%. All these villages have been parts of this Taluka all along and they have thus developed an organic unity with the rest of the Taluka. It would not be proper to disturb them on the mere ground of linguistic majority.

213. Much emphasis, it appears, is being laid on the village Mangsuli and its neighbouring village Lokur. This is said to be due to the fact that one of the Deputy Ministers in the Maharashtra Government hails from this village and is prepared to move heaven and earth to see that it is transferred to Maharashtra.

214. Hence the people of that village appear to have got scared by the unusual interest taken by the Deputy Minister and his friends—particularly the Inamdars of the village and have sent several memoranda to the Commission.

215. "Mangsuli a village belonging to the Athani Desais .... lies 16 miles close of Athani."* Its population, according to the 1951 Census, was 4,956, out of which

Vide Page No. 585 of the Belgaum Gazetteer (1884).

51·1% is shown as Marathi and 32·4% as Kannada. It lies on the main road from Chikodi to Athani *via* Shedbal which is a railway station for Athani. It is in no way connected with Miraj or Sangli to which district it is urged to be contiguous. In about 1884 when the Belgaum District Gazetteer was prepared, " the Village had a Government's Kanarese School ". But it appears the Kannada primary education in that village met with various vicissitudes at the heads of the Marathi-speaking Inamdars of the village. The Kannada school was actually closed and converted into Marathi school by the late father of the present Inamdars. The surname of the Inamdars is Pawar. In spite of the repression of the Inamdars, it appears that there are at present three Kannada schools running, although owing to the difficulty of accommodation one of them has to be located outside the village limits.

216. It appears that at present there are 3 Inamdars. One of them is a close friend of the said Deputy Minister of Maharashtra and is doing all his best to see that the village is merged with Maharashtra. It appears that one other brother Shri D. B. Pawar who is a member of the Mysore Legislative Assembly has submitted a Memorandum to the Commission saying that Mangsuli should remain within Mysore State since all the people of the village know both Kannada as well as Marathi. The third brother is a President of the Taluk Development Board. It appears he also has sent to the Commission a Resolution (No. 17, dated 25th September 1964) passed by the Board. Athani Taluka Development Board has passed a Resolution that no village in Athani taluk should be transferred to the Maharashtra State. The said resolution speaks in respect of 20 villages* in which Lokur and Mangsuli are also included. There is no valid ground to transfer any of the villages claimed.

GULBARGA DISTRICT.

Aland Taluk.

217. There are 129 villages in Aland taluk with a total population of 1,34,524. Out of this, Kannada-speaking population is 48% and the Marathi-speaking population is 17%. Only 8 villages in this taluk are claimed as Marathi-speaking. The population of these villages is 4,978 out of which 3,356 are claimed to be Marathi speaking. It may be noted that the whole of the Gulbarga District as also the whole of the Aland taluk is Kannada speaking except for the 8 villages now claimed by Maharashtra.

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* Names of villages—

1. Mangsuli,	6. Kagwad,	11. Bamnal,	16. Pandegaon,
2. Jugal,	7. Shedbal,	12. Arlihatti,	17. Khilegaon,
3. Shiraguppi,	8. Lokur,	13. Ingolagaon (Agrani),	18. Ajur,
4. Ugar Khurd,	9. Mangawati,	14. Shirur,	19. Jambagi,
5. Ugar Budruk,	10. Madhhavi,	15. Sambargi,	20. Shivanur.

218. The main ground on which the claim is based is that the Marathi speaking population taken as a whole in these 8 villages is 67·5% and that the said villages lie adjacent to the boundary of Omarga taluk which happens to be in Maharashtra. As it happens these 8 villages are close to Aland the headquarters of the taluk. Even the villages on the Maharashtra side in the Omarga taluk are Kannada speaking. In fact a major part of that taluka is claimed to be a Kannada area. According to this claim, Omarga Taluka was a part of the Hyderabad State and has wrongly been apportioned to Maharashtra State simply because it was linked with the Osmanabad District.

219. The following villages (except Belamb having slight Marathi majority) in Omarga taluka which are to the north of Aland taluka have a majority of population with Kannada as their mother tongue.

Aland Taluk

No. and Name of village in Omarga taluka	Total population	Mother tongue Linguistic percentage		
		Kannada	Marathi	Others
1 (30) Diggi	1,339	50	37	12
2 (42) Belamb	1,482	37	39	24
3 (43) Kesar Javalga	2,786	39	29	28
4 (44) Alur	3,432	49	25	25
5 (78) Kantekur	801	51	44	5
6 (79) Kothli	1,251	48	35	17

220. It is not shown by Maharashtra Government how the people of claimed villages in Aland Taluka would be benefited by being transferred to Maharashtra State. These villages cannot therefore, be transferred.

Humnabad Taluk

221. This taluk consisted of 144 villages including the towns of Humnabad and Kalyani (*i.e.* Basavakalyan). The area of the taluk was 592 sq. miles and its population was 1,68,285 according to the 1951 Census. Out of this taluk 28 villages have been claimed by Maharashtra having an area of 115·1 sq. miles and a population of 22,303. The percentage of the Kannada speaking population is 48 while that of Marathi speaking population is 17 leaving 20% population speaking other languages.

222. By the *Notification No. RD 18 COT 64, dated 10th November 1965 of the Government of Mysore, a new Taluk called Basavakalyan has been formed by

* The notification *in extenso* including the names of the villages is given at Appendix "J"

taking 85 villages from Humnabad taluk, 22 villages from Bhalki taluk. Basavakalyan is the headquarters of the taluk. Out of 28 villages claimed by Maharashtra 27 villages have gone to Basavakalyan Taluka. In the 12th Century this Basavakalyan was the capital of King Bijjala of the Kalachurya Dynasty. His period has been made famous by his Minister Basava who was a great religious and social reformer. He made known the preachings of philosophy by expounding them to the common man in his own language *i.e.*, Kannada. Not only was he a great writer in Kannada but he started a new school of literature and started a literary renaissance. Numerous poets and philosophers 'sprang up in his time and there was a splendid growth in Kannada literature. Kalyan was the centre of this literary renaissance. Kalyan whose population according to 1951 Census is hardly 19,309 was at that time one of the most glorious cities in India. Vignaneshwara describes it almost in the superlative terms and says that " such a city never existed, nor exists, nor will come to exist in future on the face of this earth."

223. Since the City of Kalyan was the fountain-head for the spread of the Kannada language it is fair to infer that it must have been completely a Kannada speaking place. It was also the central place for the philosophic development of Lingayat culture. In later periods Kalyan fell into the hands of Muslim Chiefs of Bidar and later it went under the Nizam. The result was that Kannada language and Lingayat religion, gave place to Urdu language and muslim religion, which gained a sway over the city. The town came under the muslim influence and their domination.

224. The Census of 1951 discloses that the Kannada speaking population of Kalyan is 26 %, Marathi 12%, while the percentage of those other than Kannada or Marathi is 59. It needs hardly be mentioned that this high percentage refers to the Urdu-speaking people which ordinarily means Muslim public. These figures exemplify that the linguistic complexion of any place or area is never stable and that it is capable of fast changes under stress of circumstances.

225. It need not be repeated that in the hey-day of its glory Kalyan was a flourishing trade centre and commanded considerable trade from long distance. Though in a modest measure, even to this day, Kalyan continues to be a trading centre of sufficient magnitude. In fact numerous villages round about Kalyan including those claimed as Marathi villages and also those in Bhalki taluk have trade connections with Kalyan where they market their produce. If the villages claimed by Maharashtra are transferred, the economic links between these villages and Basavakalyan would be cut off resulting in great economic dislocation. Basavakalyan will lose its trade and business and its economic growth will be cut short. There will be no compensatory gain to the villages taken away to Maharashtra.

Bhalki Taluk

226. Bhalki Taluka lies to the north of Humnabad taluk (*i.e.* to the north of present Basavakalyan taluk). It had 158 villages including the towns of Bhalki and Hulsoor. The total population of the taluka was 1,40,454 according to the 1951 Census, the area being 589 sq. miles. 49 villages out of this taluk are claimed by Maharashtra State. The percentage of Kannada speaking people in the taluk is 48 while that of Marathi speaking people is 37. The area claimed by Maharashtra comes to 177.1 sq. miles while the population affected by the transfer will be 47,879.

227. To the east of this taluk is Bidar which is a Kannada area and about which there is no dispute raised by Maharashtra State. Bhalki is connected with Bidar both by road as well as by rail. The distance between the two places by rail is 32 miles while by road it may be a couple of miles more. Apart from being the taluk headquarters, Bhalki is a big trading centre in the taluk. The only other place commanding some trade in this taluk is Hulsoor. Hulsoor is a town with Kannada majority. In that town 58 per cent of the people speak Kannada while 24 per cent speak Marathi. The town of Bhalki also has a Kannada majority and it is not one of the places claimed for transfer by the Government of Maharashtra. The boundary line marked by the Maharashtra Government passes further from this town at a distance of 4 or 6 miles from Bhalki. Most of the villages claimed by Maharashtra State have trade relations with Bhalki, if not with Kalyan. Apart from the administrative links it has with Bidar as a District place, Bhalki is also connected with Bidar by trade relations. The residents of the disputed villages in this taluk are not prepared for the transfer of their villages if the town of Bhalki is not going to be transferred to Maharashtra. This shows the importance of economic relations of these villages with the town of Bhalki.

Santhpur Taluk

228. This taluk is also known as Santhpur Aurad Taluk (Santhpur and Aurad being the two principal towns). Aurad is the headquarters of the Taluk. This taluk lies to the north of Bhalki and Bidar taluks. It consists of 149 villages including the town of Aurad. The total population of the Taluk is 91,357 while the area is 456 sq. miles. Out of these, 69 villages are claimed by Maharashtra State having an area of 218.4 sq.miles. The population involved in the transfer is 46,669. The percentage of the Kannada speaking population in the taluk is 41 and that of the Marathi speaking population is 38.

229. Both Aurad as well as Santhpur are connected by road to Bidar. The distance between Bidar and Santhpur is 28 miles. There is no route connecting Santhpur to any other near about important town in Maharashtra State. The distance between these places and the district towns in the Maharashtra is very great. Administratively it is more convenient that these places and the Taluka should be in the Bidar District.

230. The fact that the disputed villages in the taluks of Bhalki and Santhpur have facilities of communication with the respective taluk headquarters and further with Bidar, the district headquarters and also the fact that they have no similar facilities of communication with the taluk headquarters of Nilanga, Udgir and with the district place. Osmanabad, must overweigh the consideration of linguistic homogeneity with the neighbouring areas. Advantage or facility of communications is one of the most important considerations. In a similar case about the transfer of 17 villages in Umbargaon taluk to Gujarat at the time of bifurcation of the bilingual Bombay State, the facilities of communications was looked upon as one of the most important considerations which overweighed the considerations of linguistic homogeneity. This was, in fact, admitted by the then Chief Minister of Bombay Shri Y. B. Chavan. In para 3 of his statement submitted to the Four-Man Committee (appointed in 1960 jointly by the Governments of Bombay and Mysore), he stated :—" the allocation of the former (*i.e.*, 17 villages in Umbargaon taluk) to the State of Gujarat was decided on grounds of contiguity and facilities of communications ". The same ground " facility of communication " thus justifies the retention of disputed villages in these two taluks, apart from other considerations.

231. There is no other substantial ground, for accepting the transfer asked.

BIDAR DISTRICT

232. Bidar District has all along in the past been a Kannada area. In the early periods of history, it was ruled by Kadambas, Pallavas, the Gangas, the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar Kings. At any rate most of these were Kanada dynansties. When the Mohammedan Kings of the Deccan ousted the Vijayanagar Dynasty, they divided the northern area of Vijayanagar Country between them into " Carnatic Hyderabad " and " Carnatic Bijapur ". Wilkes mentions that Bidar was a taluk of Karnatak or Kannada area.

233. Bidar District, when it was a part of the Hyderabad State under the Nizam, consisted of 9 taluks and linguistically it was a trilingual area. The linguistic proportion of the District was as follows :

Marathi (32.8%),
Kannada (31.3%),
Telagu (16.4%), and
other languages (19.5%)

234. The S. R. Commission had proposed that the whole of the District should remain with Hyderabad in the Andhra State. All the three linguistic groups got dissatisfied and by a common agreement two taluks were given to Andhra, 3 to Marathwada and the remaining 4 taluks formed the present Bidar District and joined to Mysore State.

Divided by Mutual Agreement

235. The former State of Hyderabad was trilingual, in that it consisted of areas where three different languages, *viz.*, Kannada, Marathi and Telugu were spoken. As a result of the Reorganisation, that State was trifurcated and some Districts were allotted to Andhra, some to Karnataka and some to Maharashtra (the then Bombay State). The District of Bidar was multilingual, in which Marathi, Kannada, Telugu and Urdu languages were spoken. But none of them had an absolute majority, their respective percentages being 32.8 per cent, 31.1 per cent, 16.5 per cent and 19.6 per cent. The States Reorganisation Commission proposed that the entire District of Bidar should be joined to the residual State of Hyderabad (Andhra State). They observed :

> " Consistently with our general view that districts should not be broken up, except when compelling reasons for doing so exist, we have recommended that Bidar should not be disintegrated merely in order that linguistic claims in the North-West or in the South, may be respected. We considered that it should remain with the residuary State of Hyderabad ".

This proposal naturally met with opposition in the Hyderabad Assembly from Members of both the linguistic areas, Marathi and Kannada. It was also opposed by the Kannada public of Bidar District and there was a strong agitation against it from the public of neighbouring Kannada districts of Raichur and Gulbarga. There was similar opposition from the public of Marathwada. It was ultimately decided by the mutual agreement of all the three linguistic groups among the members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly that the District should be trifurcated and that out of the nine taluks, two should be allotted to Andhra Pradesh, three to Maharashtra and the remaining four to Karnataka.

236. This unanimous agreement for trifurcation was duly communicated to the Central Government and when the States Reorganisation Bill was drafted, it contained a proposal that the four Kannada taluks, *viz.*, Bidar, Humnabad, Bhalki and Santpur (Aurad) should be tacked on to the District of Gulbarga. This meant that Bidar would no longer remain a District. This proposal created dissatisfaction and the public feeling was particularly insistant that Bidar should not lose its status as a District and that it should continue to enjoy the same status as before as a separate District. There was a concensus of opinion among all the groups about this proposal, and an amendment was moved in this behalf by the then Chief Minister himself. This proposal made by the Hyderabad Assembly received the consent of the Government of India and was ultimately adopted by Parliament.

237. The Government of Maharashtra now claims big chunks from the three Talukas of this District, *viz.*, Santpur, Aurad, Bhalki and Humnabad, on the ground of linguistic homogeneity. In view of the agreed division of the District of Bidar and of the allotment of Talukas as above by the mutual consent of the three linguistic groups in Hyderabad, the Government of Mysore has contended that the matter should not be reopened. The Maharashtra Government does not agree that the division was by mutual agreement.

238. It is not denied by Maharashtra Government that the trifurcation of the District of Bidar and the apportionment of the talukas as above said, between the three linguistic regions (including the allotment of the four Talukas to Mysore State) was a matter of common consent. What they seem to urge is that the Marathwada Members of the State Assembly of Hyderabad were not in agreement in respect of some of the villages which were parts of the talukas that were allotted to Mysore State. When it was agreed that the four specific talukas should remain in the District of Bidar which was to go to Mysore, it was implicit therein that all the villages constituting these talukas were also agreed to be allotted to the new State of Mysore. It is difficult to understand the distinction that is sought to be drawn by Maharashtra Government when they say that the Marathi Members agreed that the four talukas be allotted to the Mysore State, it did not mean that they agreed to the transfer of all the villages that those Talukas were comprised of. In a trilingual belt, there is bound to be overlapping of languages. In the four talukas of present Bidar district, there are bound to be some Marathi majority villages as well as some Telugu majority villages ; and similarly there are bound to be Kannada majority villages in the talukas of the original Bidar district allocated to Andhra State and also in the talukas allocated to Marathwada or Maharashtra. But no such consequent claims have been raised either by Mysore State or by the State of Andhra Pradesh. It is only the special privilege of Maharashtra to raise disputes even after the matters have been agreed to or otherwise set at rest.

239. It appears that the possibility of trifurcating Hyderabad State was already in the minds of the Members of the Hyderabad Assembly long since " even before the question of Reorganisation was mooted by the Government of India by the appointment of the Commission, the people of the three regions of Hyderabad State had expressed their opinion in favour of division through their respective provincial organisations, *viz.*, Andhra Mahasabha, Marathwada Parishat and the Karnataka Samithi ". When Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao took over as Chief Minister of the State, he " ordered * that the Census Reports be analysed linguistically and village-wise linguistic map should be prepared of the whole Hyderabad State. That was ready for my use and all the Members of the Assembly accepted that map as the basis for Division. Only stray villages were

* *Vide* letter H. No. 3-4-829, dated 23-12-1966 written by Shri Ramakrishna Rao, addressed to the Chairman, Boundary Consultative Committee, Mysore State.

left out and taluks were also divided on the basis of continguity of concentrated linguistic areas." The said letter further mentions :—

> " In the original draft of the States Reorganisation Bill, the principle had been laid down that District was to be the unit for transfer. But in the process of the trifurcation of the old Hyderabad State, it was considered necessary that the Districts also should be split up linguistically and taluks or parts of taluks where the respective linguistic groups were concentrated should be merged together. This principle was agreed to by the representatives of the erstwhile Hyderabad Assembly belonging to all the three regions of Telangana, Marathwada and Karnataka. In pursuance of this decision that we took, two taluks of Bidar District, *viz.*, Zaheerabad and Narainkhed came to Telangana and three taluks went to Marathwada and four to Karnataka, which last came to form the present Bidar District."

240. On 11th March 1960 Shri Devi Sing V. Chauhan (Member from Marathwada and Deputy Minister in the Bombay State) made a Statement in the Bombay Legislative Assembly explaining what had happened in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly at the time of the trifurcation of Bidar District. He seems to suggest that the points at issue about the distribution of areas between Andhra Pradesh and Marathwada were settled with a fine co-operation between the leaders of Andhra Pradesh and Marathwada. But such a co-operation was not received from the leaders of the Karnatak area in Hyderabad ; and hence, no agreements with them were reached. The Kannada Members of the Hyderabad Assembly expressed their inability to discuss the question with Marathi Members, so long as the question of Kannada areas like Akkalkot, Sholapur, etc., were not given to Karnataka. Sri Chauhan has made this statement in the Bombay Assembly to make it clear that the contention of the Mysore Government about mutual agreement in respect of division of Bidar District is not correct.

241. By a letter, dated 2nd January 1967 written by the Chairman, Boundary Consultative Committee, Mysore State, to Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, the latter was requested to give certain clarifications in this connection. With a view to give him the background so that he may have a proper understanding of the matters involved, Sri Ramakrishna Rao was supplied with a copy of his letter dated 3rd May 1966 addressed to late Sri G. B. Pant and also of a copy of the English translation of the speech made by Shri Devi Sing V. Chauhan in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on 11th March 1960. To this letter was received a reply H. No. 3-4-829, dated 9th January 1967 from Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao (Ex-Chief Minister of Hyderabad State).

242. On the point alleged by Sri Chauhan that the Kannada Members of Hyderabad Assembly raised certain questions about Akkalkot, etc., being joined to Karnataka, he states that he had to tell those Members that those areas were not parts of Hyderabad State and that they could not be considered in the Hyderabad Assembly. Referring to Shri Devi Sing V. Chauhan's speech and to the failure of agreement with Kannada Members, Shri Ramakrishna Rao observes : " If Shri Devi Sing V. Chauhan has particularly referred to the division of Bidar District, he is not correct. But if he only means that the general question of boundary between Mysore State and Maharashtra were left over for further consideration, it is true. So far as the trifurcation of Hyderabad State was concerned, it was based on an unanimous resolution of the Assembly with which all agreed. Shri Devi Sing V. Chauhan's speech also does not deny that there was an unanimity. I think, therefore, that Bidar stands on a different footing because not only the District was split but we had to include a R. I. Circle also in Telangana in order to have unanimity of all the three regions." In view of this specific clarification by the then Chief Minister, it is hoped that there will be no room for any further doubt or for hair-splitting in the matter.

243. The above conclusion of Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao that Shri Devi Sing V. Chauhan does not deny, that there was unanimity, is further corroborated by Shri Devi Sing's own speech made on 2nd April 1956, in the Hyderabad Assembly. Referring to the partition of the Bidar District and to the allocation of its talukas to the three new States, he states :

बीदर के तालुके भिधर उधर कर दिये गये हैं मुझे उस पर अेतेराज नहीं है।

" The talukas of Bidar have been distributed here and there. I have no objection for the same."

This clearly shows that he had acquisced in the allocation of the four talukas of the present Bidar District to Mysore State without the least objection. But he now wants to take the advantage of certain objections raised by the Kannada Members of the Hyderabad Assembly against non-inclusion of certain Kannada areas, like Akkalkot, Sholapur, etc., in Karnataka. That question, as Dr. Ramakrishna Rao has explained, was closed when he explained that they will not be considered in the Hyderabad Assembly. Hence, the argument that contention about Akkalkot and Sholapur was raised by the Kannada members has nothing to do with the agreement actually arrived at in respect of the allotment of the talukas of Bidar District. Obviously, there was a mutual agreement on this point between all the three linguistic groups in the Hyderabad Assembly. If so, the matter ought not to be permitted to be reopened.

244. It appears that when this agreement about the trifurcation and location of talukas of Bidar District was reached, the same was duly communicated to the

Centre. When the S. R. Bill was published, it already included a proposal that the four talukas of Bidar, Humnabad, Bhalki and Santpur should be joined to the District of Gulbarga to be allotted from Hyderabad to Mysore State. There were similar proposals about the transfer of the other talukas of the other Bidar District to Andhra and Maharashtra States. This departure from the proposals of S. R. Commission would not have been so incorporated in the Bill unless the Central Government was satisfied, that the proposals in this connection were mutually agreed to by all the parties concerned.

245. When this proposal about adding the four talukas to Gulbarga District appeared in the Bill, it created further dissatisfaction in the minds of the leaders of the Bidar District, in that it amounted to a dissolution of the original District of Bidar and Bidar would lose its character as a separate district. Protesting against this proposal on 30th March 1956 the District Congress Committee of Bidar passed a Resolution against it as follows :—

> " Therefore the District Congress Committee requests the Government of Hyderabad to move in the matter immediately before the Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha and recommend to the Government of India to retain Bidar District with the inclusion of necessary adjacent areas of Gulbarga District .... ".

It is claimed that at that time the District Congress Committee was composed of Members from all the three linguistic groups in the old district of Bidar and that the resolution was unanimously passed.

246. It is significant to note that at the time when this resolution was passed, the President of the District Congress Committee was a Maharashtrian hailing from Ahmadpur which was then part of Bidar District, and which after Reorganisation has been transferred to Osmanabad District now in Maharashtra State. He was then practising as a Pleader in Bidar and after the Reorganisation of States, he went to Ahmadpur. That even such a person was a willing party to the resolution confirms the version that all the linguistic groups, including the Maharashtrians, had agreed with the matter contained in the resolution.

247. There was a big agitation and there were several manifestos* presented to the Government.

248. Speaking in the Hyderabad Assembly about the amendment that Bidar should continue to be a separate district with its four talukas, Shri Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister of Hyderabad stated as follows —(*Vide* Page 1989—Hyderabad Assembly Debates—Vol. I—Part II).

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* One such printed manifesto, dated 28th March 1956 signed by the M.P., two Deputy Ministers and almost all the M.L.As. of Bidar District, is Appendix 'K'.

" Here it has been clearly shown that these talukas will be included in Karnataka. There is no difference of opinion about them. They will join Karnataka.

* * * *

" The position of Bidar District is that it is being disintegrated. Just as Hyderabad State as being one unit is being put to an end to, so also Bidar is being dealt with to lose its character of a district. The public of Bidar have a grievance about this. So far as Hyderabad is concerned, the whole State is being disintegrated. Hence it cannot remain as a separate unit. But when a district is being divided into three parts, its inevitable result should not be such as to prevent any part from remaining as a district. Bidar should be divided in such a way as to help retention of the remaining portion of Bidar as a district. If the Government or the members of the Assembly or the public had worked for the division of Bidar, it does not mean that Bidar should not be retained as a district and that it should be broken into parts to be included in different districts. It was not the desire that Bidar should not continue as a district. For this reason the proposal submitted is this :

" In Clause 7, in para (c) of sub-clause (1), for the words " Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad and Santpur (Aurad) taluks of Bidar district ", the words " Bidar District, excluding Ahamadpur, Nilanga, Udgir, Narayankhed and Zahirabad talukas shall be constituted.

" If Bidar District is retained after excluding the portion to be excluded Bidar District shall remain as a district unit as at present. This is the desire of all of us. There is no difference of opinion from any corner or part of the House. Possibly there may be difference of opinion in some other connection.

" But there is no difference of opinion in this regard. For this reason I have submitted a non-controversial matter in official proposal " (Translation from Urdu).

249. This amendment was duly accepted by the Hyderabad State Assembly. This amendment sought to introduce the following three important changes in the original proposals made by the S. R. Commission in the report about Bidar District, *viz.*, (1) that the entire District was not to be kept as one Unit, but it should be divided into three linguistic parts, (2) out of nine talukas of Bidar District two were to go to Andhra, three to Marathwada and four, *viz.*, Bidar, Bhalki, Santpur and Humnabad to Karnataka and (3) even after partition and allocation as above, Bidar should retain its status as a District. All these changes were accepted by the Government of India. They would not have done so unless they were unanimously and mutually agreed to by all the parties concerned.

250. It appears that in the course of the discussions in the Hyderabad Assembly certain amendments were proposed in the beginning and that they were later withdrawn. In this case again, the Government of Maharashtra brings in another theory that the amendments were not pressed for specific reasons. But the reports of the debates do not disclose any withdrawal on the grounds suggested.

251. However after the S. R. Bill was thoroughly discussed in the Assembly, the amendments suggested by that Assembly were duly sent to the Central Government. Thereafter the Chief Minister, Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao wrote a letter, dated 3rd May 1956 addressed to Shri G. B. Pant. In that letter he has given expression to the following :—

> " You will recollect that I had proposed the exchange of one Revenue Circle of Bidar District between Karnataka and Telengana. It is proposed that the Revenue Circle of Nyalakal in Bidar Tahsil should be transferred to Zahirabad Tahsil in exchange for Nirna Revenue Circle of Zahirabad Tahsil. This arrangement has been agreed to by all Karnataka, Telengana and Marathwada Members unanimously."

He further adds :—

> " As you are aware, the four Kannada taluks of Bidar District were proposed originally by the Bill to be merged with Gulbarga District. It is the unanimous desire of the Kannadigas and others of the State that Bidar District should be retained as a separate unit and those talukas should not be merged with Gulbarga as proposed in the Bill. There was complete unanimity in the Assembly regarding this matter."

Nothing is therefore clearer than this to show that there was full unanimity among the M.L.As. of the three linguistic regions in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly about the division of Bidar District. A distinction is sought to be made that the unanimity referred to in the said letter relates merely to the four Kannada talukas of Bidar Disrtict being given the status of an independent district and that it does not refer to the agreement about the tranfer of the villages included in those talukas.

252. This extract from the letter goes to show that there was complete unanimity among the M.L.As. of the three linguistic groups in the Hyderabad State Assembly about the division of Bidar District as also about its retaining the status of a District of Bidar comprising of the four talukas agreed to by all the three linguistic groups that is now transferred to the State of Mysore under the S. R. Act. It is not understood how the Government of Maharashtra raises a claim for parts of the same agreed areas now with Mysore. The

distinction sought to be made that the agreement was for the transfer of the talukas and that it did not mean an agreement for all the villages included in the said talukas is difficult to accept. The fact remains that in the Hyderabad Assembly even the Marathi Members did agree to and did vote for the transfer of the said four talukas (which includes the villages as then existed in those talukas) to the State of Mysore.

253. As it was thought that the four talukas only would be too small to form a separate District it was suggested that. if necessary, certain areas from the neighbouring District of Gulbarga (which was big enough) may be taken and added on to the Bidar District. On this point Shri Ramakrishna Rao had a talk with Shri K. Hanumanthiah the then Chief Minister of Mysore and made a special request :—

> " There was complete unanimity in the Assembly regarding this matter. It was also suggested in the amended resolution that if the four talukas are considered insufficient to constitute a district, necessary area from the adjoining area of Gulbarga may subsequently be added by the successor Government. I have had a talk regarding this matter with Shri Hanumanthiah and he has agreed that Bidar may be retained as a separate district. I think he will be writing to you shortly. As this is an important deviation from the original Bill, I hope you and the Select Committee will kindly accept it as it is based on the unanimous opinion of the people concerned."

254. As already discussed there was complete unanimity on these proposals of members from all the three linguistic groups of Hyderabad including those from Marathwada and those from the three Marathi talukas of the old Bidar District. The present theory of the Maharashtra Government that even at that time Marathi people had their own claim in respect of several villages from the three out of four talukas allocated to Bidar District is inconsistent with their attitude in the Hyderabad Assembly. Their present claim extends to 146 villages out of the three talukas of Humnabad, Bhalki and Santpur (Aurad), the total number of villages of these 3 Talukas comes to 451. This means that they roughly claim one full taluka. If that much area was to be reduced, the remaining area would amount to three talukas instead of four. If so, it would have been impossible for 3 Talukas only to claim the status of a separare District. On the other hand, the Marathi area carved out from the old Bidar District would amount to four talukas instead of three. Hence the very claim of the status of a District for only three talukas, in preference to 4 talukas being allotted to Marathawada, would have looked illogical and unfair. It is just possible that members of Marathwada might have thought it fit not to press their claim for a few villages in the three talukas of Bidar District lest that claim may come in the

way of the latter retaining its position and status of a District. It might also be that they were well aware that if claims for a few villages in a taluka were claimed that claim would not be accepted by the other members. The Central Government also would not agree to such a claim as it involved transfer on the basis of villages. Knowing these as the weaknesses of their demand, they must have thought that discretion was a better part and thus agreed to the transfer of the entire four talukas to Mysore. Having gained one step by a common agreement and thus made their position secure they now turn round and advance these smaller claims on the basis of villages. But in fact the proposal of giving the status of a District for four Talukas has been found proper and reasonable in the eyes of the parties and has been not only accepted by the Hyderabad Assembly but also by the Central Government and by the Parliament. The stand now taken that they did not agree to the 146 villages being included in the District of Bidar is something which cannot be accepted.

255. Agreements arrived at by mutual consent and after serious deliberation by the responsible leaders of the public and set seal to by Parliament should not be lightly dealt with. The parties should not be allowed to trifle with their agreements and to go back on the decisions thus brought about on the basis of the understandings reached.

MYSORE'S CLAIMS TO AREAS IN MAHARASHTRA

256. Till now, we have considered taluk by taluk, the merits of the areas claimed by the Government of Maharashtra State from the Mysore State. In so doing, we have tried to apply the same general principles which guided the considerations of the S.R. Commission and Parliament while passing the S. R. Act, 1956. For this purpose, we have already shown that Linguistic Homogeneity has to play a subordinate and a very minor role in the distribution of territories. After all, the States formed are but administrative units within a country. Primary importance has always been given to administrative convenience, economic considerations, cultural ties and to the benefit of the people, linguistic considerations being looked upon as a point leading to administrative convenience.

257. We have also tried to show that the S. R. Commission adopted District, the appropriate unit. But taluk has been taken under certain special circumstances. It would also be seen that departure from these general principles was allowed only in respect of areas where the parties concerned agreed to the same.

258. When the present dispute was raised by the Bombay Government, the Government of Mysore took a firm stand that the matters once decided by Parliament should be taken as final and that they should not be allowed to be reopened. But they did not want to take a very stiff attitude. They were prepared to consider the difficulties or hardships that might have been caused by the

allocation of the areas by the S. R. Act and were prepared for a mutual give and take. Although they were thus alive to the needs of minor adjustments, they were not prepared to agree to a total and unqualified a second re-distribution of the boundaries which was the net result of the claims made by Maharashtra. This attitude of Mysore Government was summarised in their offer for an *ad-hoc* settlement and readjustment of villages on either sides of the boundary line but limited to a belt extending to 10 miles on either sides of the boundary. The Government of Mysore were ready and willing to sit across the table with the Government of Bombay and by a common discussion to arrive at certain mutual agreed exchanges. It was not meant that the exchanges should be meticulously equal on either side but they may by agreement be more on one side and less on the other. The mention of 10 miles as a limit was considered by Maharashtra as something arbitrary. Every limit or limitation is arbitrary in one sense. The Government of Mysore suggested the said limit because in their view, it was reasonable. They were not averse to consider any other limit bigger or smaller if there was such a proposal from the Government of Maharashtra. But the Maharashtra Government were not prepared to touch this proposal with a pair of tongs. When, in the course of the last year, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress charged the Chief Ministers of the two States with discussing this matter, one of the objects was to give them an opportunity to arrive at some agreed solutions. But even then, there was no progress made in this behalf mainly on account of the stiff attitude on the Maharashtra side.

259. After the failure of the Chief Ministers to give an agreed solution, the question had to be entrusted to the One Man Commission. The Government of Mysore still maintain that amicable settlement is always the best and lasting solution of any dispute or problem. It is a pity that this course is being denied to the two States, by the dispute being entrusted to a Commission for solution. The Government of Mysore cannot say if it is possible for the One Man Commission to arrive at a solution on the basis of some common agreement. That is why they do not propose to dilate more on this aspect of the case, though they still believe that a settlement by mutual agreement is by far the best and more lasting solution.

260. Having completed the discussion on the merits of the areas claimed by the Maharashtra Government from the Mysore State, we have now to turn to the Kannada areas lying in Maharashtra State and to put forth the claims of Mysore Government for a consideration by the Commission. In so doing the Government of Mysore will be guided by the same principles as noted above.

261. We should note here that according to the Government of Maharashtra, there are within their State, 260 villages which are admittedly Kannada.* This clear averment further implies that they are prepared to have them transferred to the State of Mysore. As this is a matter of admission, the Government of

*Vide Appendix 'O'

Mysore need not dilate or discuss anything about the merits of these areas. but they do claim them and are prepared and willing to take all such areas which are offered by Maharashtra.

262. According to the Government of Mysore, there are many more areas in Maharashtra State which deserve to be transferred to Mysore. It is thus proposed in the following chapters to consider the case of these areas.

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

263. The District of Sholapur adjoins the District of Bijapur towards its north. To the east of the District was the former Indian State of Akkalkot which is a pure Kannada area. beyond which lies the pure Kannada District of Gulbarga which lies to the east of Akkalkot. Since after merger of States, the State of Akkalkot has been included in the Sholapur District as a Taluka. Adjoining to the North of Sholapur is the Taluk of Omerga, a considerable part of which is also Kannada. It is mainly the western portion of the District that is Marathi speaking. Formerly Sholapur was called as Sonnalige or Sonnalapur names, which we often find used in Kannada literary works. The former of these two names is associated with the great Saint known as Sonnalige Siddharameshwar.

264. In the early period of history this area, along with the areas in the District of Bijapur, was ruled by the western Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Devagiri Yadavas. They then passed on to the Bahamani Kings of Bijapur. In the middle of 14th century Sholapur formed part of the province of Kalburgi (Gulbarga) including Bijapur, Raichur, Mudgal, Sagar, Naldurga all of which were Kannada areas. Later, these areas passed on into the hands of the Marathas and then to the Nizam of Hyderabad. In 1818, Sholapur was the scene of severe fight between the English and the Peshwas. " After reducing the greater part of the *Bombay Karnataka*. General Munro marched towards the Bheema..... The approach of Munro's troops compelled the Peshwa troops to fall back on Sholapur to make their final stand." Ultimately the Fort was taken by the English. " The reduction of this important Fort deprived Bajirao's troops of their last rallying point in the *Bombay Karnatak*....."

265. These quotations from (P. 296 and 299) of the District Gazetteer of Sholapur (1884) clearly show that during the 19th Century Sholapur was unmistakably accepted to be a part of Karnataka.

266. In a letter addressed to the East India Company, General Munro * Principal Collector of Sholapur wrote as follows :—

" The Jagirdars and Inamdars who have migrated here (Bijapur, Sholapur, Belgaum and Dharwar) from Konkan are all strangers to

* *Vide* Life of Munro—by H. R. Bhutnagar, Part II.

this part of the country. They wield little influence over the mass here. Though the land is captured by them (Marathas), in fact it is not a part of the Maharashtra. On the other hand this land is the part of that country which is now under the administration of Madras Government. These people speak the *Kanarese Language* as it is spoken in *Mysore, Bellary and Sandur*. The people here are very anxious to join their co-linguists from the point of view of administrative convenience and language affinity."

267. Dr. Khare, the Director of Bharatha Ithihasa Samshodhaka Mandal, Poona, made a special study of 2.000 documents from the Kannada family of Deshmukh of Sholapur and has expressed his opinion as follows :

"In the pre-Mohammadan period this place (Sholapur) was called Abhinava Shrishaila and the holy place has been sanctified by the residence of the great Lingayat Saint Siddharama ..... During the Muslim period, Sholapur District stretched upto Tuljapur in the North (26 miles), upto Naldurg in the North-East (28 miles), upto Akkalkot in the East (24 miles), upto Sagar (100 miles) and Kasegaon in the West (15 miles). All this territory was *Kannada* at that time."

268. As already referred to, the Sholapur area went into the hands of the British in the year 1818. For several years thereafter it was naturally connected with the neighbouring Kannada areas of the Bijapur District. In 1838 Sholapur was made a Collectorate* including among others sub-divisions or Talukas of Indi. Hippergi and Muddebihal of the present Bijapur District. About the year 1848-49. Bijapur was added to Sholapur. "In 1864 Sholapur Collectorate, which stretched from Korti to Nalatwad on the river Krishna, some 40 miles south of Bijapur, was absolished. Its southern sub-divisions of Indi, Hippergi, Bijapur, Mangoli, and Muddebihal (which lie between the rivers Bhima and Krishna) were taken from it to form the new Collectorate of Kaladgi now (1884) styled Bijapur."

Para 239-A. So far as judicial administration was concerned, in 1825, a first or senior assistant Judge was appointed for Sholapur** "In 1842, Sholapur was made a separate District ..... including besides other sub-divisions Indi, Sindgi, Bagewadi and Muddebinal which are now under Bijapur ..... About 1848-49 Bijapur was added to Sholapur. About 1864-65 Indi, Sindgi, Bijapur, Bagewadi and Muddebihal were taken and included in the present Bijapur District ....." From 1884 Sholapur has been made a separate charge of a District Judge.

269. All these go to show that administrative connections with the Kannada areas of Bijapur District.

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* *Vide* Foot-Note below Page 304 (contd. from Page 303) of Sholapur District Gazetteer.

** *Vide* Sholapur District Gazetteer, Page 367.

AREAS OF SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

270. The District of Sholapur consists of 11 Talukas. Out of these, Sholapur Taluk has recently been divided into two, called Sholapur North and Sholapur South, both having their headquarters in Sholapur City. The Akkalkot Taluka which was formerly an Indian State merged with Indian Union in the year 1948 along with other States. It has been made a separate Taluka and added on to the District of Sholapur. Both these Talukas are mainly Kannada speaking, along with certain areas in the Taluka of Mangalwade. In the present Taluka of Mangalwade, have been included several villages which were parts of Indian States under the Chiefs of Sangli and Jath. Many of them are Kannada speaking, It is only the villages referred to above together with the two Talukas above said that form the Kannada speaking region in the District of Sholapur. All the rest of the District which lies mainly on the western side of the District is Marathi speaking. The Kannada part of Sholapur District lies in the east and south-east part of the District. That this portion of the District is Kannada speaking is specifically mentioned in the *Gazetteer* of Sholapur District (Page 212).* In its Memo presented in 1957, even the Government of Maharashtra has practicably conceded that most part of this area may be transferred except for the City of Sholapur and for the Town of Akkalkot and a few villages near-about. In view of this almost admitted linguistic position of this area, it is not proposed to dilate much on that aspect. It would however be useful to consider the cultural ties, social, economic and such other aspects.

271. We have already referred to the fact that in the middle of the 12th Century, there was a great Kannada Literary Renaissance during the period of Basava. There was also a social and cultural revival, not to speak of the reformation of the Veerashaiva or Lingayat Religion carried on by Basava. Kalyan was the seat of the activity and the centre of this movement is hardly 60 to 65 miles from Sholapur. Siddarameshwara, one of the Saints and a great literary figure of the period of Basava, hailed from Sonnalige or Sholapur. He was attracted to Kalyan and after years of stay at the place he returned to Sholapur. For the benefit of the local people, he built a big lake which is still known by the name of Siddeshwara or Siddarameshwara Tank. In the centre of the Lake stands an ancient temple.

272. The religious reformation started by Basava coupled as it was with social reform as well as the literary Renaissance, spread out all round. Kalyan was ruled by Bijjala a Jain King of the Kalachurya Dynasty. Basava was his minister, and Kalyan became the hub of all the activities. It invited people from far off places. The influence on Basava's activities spread extensively—particularly because the preachings of his and of his associates were all in Kannada

*In the South and South-east of the District, where Kanarese is spoken, Patel" is called 'Gavada' and the Accountant is called 'Shanbhog".

language, and could thus directly reach the masses. The religion extended far and wide in all directions and the followers of the religion are to be found even in the southernmost parts of Mysore. At the same time there was a considerable growth and spread of Kannada literature. Numerous authors and poets sprang up. Thousands of works in a new style known as 'vachanas' sprang up in Kannada language. These activities spread to far off places—say about 500 miles away from Kalyan towards the south. It is but natural that places like Akkalkot and Sholapur must have come within the sphere of these activities. The areas where the present Taluka of Akkalkot, Sholapur and Omerga are located were not only full of Lingayats but they abounded in Kannada writers as well. Since those times, if not earlier, they have been pure Kannada speaking areas.

273. There are several Kannada inscriptions in the Talukas of Akkalkot and Sholapur. They are :—

1. At Kumbhari Village, there is an inscription of the period.....
2. In Limbi Chincholi Village, there is a Kannada inscription on the back of the Maruti idol. But a wall has been recently built close to the back of the Idol.
3. At Mandrup Village there is a Kannada inscription to the right side of the temple of Hanuman.
4. There is a Kannada inscription at Village Aurad on the road to Bijapur.

But what is more significant is that there should be references to the temples, etc., of Sholapur in old inscriptions of certain far off places in the heart of Karnataka. At Sangur (Haveri Taluka of the Dharwar District) is found a stone inscription of the year 1264. It shows that King Deva Mantresha (Devaraj) paid a visit to Sholapur and to the temples of the Kapilasiddha and Mallikarjuna. He donated the village of Sangur to the deity. Sonnalige is described in the inscription as Abhinava Sreeshaila. Another inscription has been found in Shimoga (a District place in Mysore State to the South of the Tungabhadra). It is of the year 1256 A.D. It records a gift to the Idol of Kapilasiddha Mallikarjuna at Sonnalige.) The latter town has been spoken of as 'Daxina Varanasi' and 'Abhinava Sreeshaila'. These go to show how the Sholapur areas were closely linked with those of Karnataka.

274. Out of three Talukas referred to above as having Kannada population, Akkalkot and portions of Mangalawedhe were held by Indian Princes whose mother tongue was Marathi, as these two Talukas were not parts of the Sholapur District prior to the merger in about 1948. The other Taluks which formed the District of Sholapur were mostly Marathi speaking, except the Taluka of Sholapur alone which was Kannada speaking. The result was that during the British regime Kannada formed a small minority in the District. That language came to be ignored to such an extent that in no part of Sholapur District opportunities

were provided for Kannada education. Marathi schools alone were started and Kannada speaking people had perforce to take education in and through Marathi. Gradually, people began to forget that they have nothing to do with Kannada except possibly to speak within their own houses. Thus Kannada came to be confined to their own houses and to the women-folk. As soon as men step out of their houses, they had perforce to talk in Marathi. Add to this the fact that with the dominant influence of the Marathi speaking people at the metropolis of Bombay, all the Indian Officials coming to Sholapur were predominantly Marathi speaking. Their influence also was responsible for the encouragement and spread of Marathi. These circumstances not only diminished the normal currency of Kannada but stunted its growth almost completely in Sholapur and its neighbourhood. What is really surprising is that though stifled in this manner, Kannada language still persists and has held up its head in the said areas.

275. Sholapur Taluka was not treated even as a bilingual area during the British period. A circular letter No. 2026-46, dated 15th October 1949 was issued by the Government of Bombay (Political and Services Department) inviting proposals from Collectors of Districts as to which parts, of the Districts in their respective charge, should be declared to be bilingual. The circular suggested that a Taluka where 20% of the total population speaks a particular language, that language should be recognised as one of the official languages, that Taluka being treated as a bilingual Taluka. A reference to the above circular has already made in connection with the declaration of three Talukas of Karwar District as bilingual. It is surprising that no Taluka in Sholapur District should have been declared as a bilingual area inspite of the fact that at least Akkalkot and. South Sholapur Talukas are eligible to be treated as bilingual under this circular. When this omission was brought pointedly to the attention of the Maharashtra Government they replied by their No. SR/BRA-1061-C-12281, dated 27th December 1961 as below :—

> " At the District/Taluks level, if the total population of a linguistic minority constitutes 30 per cent or more, such District/Taluka is to be regarded as bilingual for the purpose of administration. According to the 1951 Census figures, the Talukas of Akkalkot, South Sholapur and Jath are eligible for being declared as bilingual. The question of issuing instruction in this regard is, however, under the consideration of Government and necessary orders will be issued as soon as the 1961 Census figures become available."

The minimum for recognising an area as bilingual has been shown in this letter, as raised, from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Curiously enough, it is not explained why it has been raised, nor is the Government Resolution by which it has been decided to be 30 per cent quoted, nor any explanation is given as to why from

1949 to 1961, the Government has not been pleased to recognise the said Talukas as bilingual, even after the 1961 Census. Years have rolled by and to this date no action has been taken. This persistant evasion points to something deliberate and sinister behind the neglect.

276. It is very unfortunate that the case of these Kannada areas (Particularly of the Talukas of Akkalkot and Sholapur) should receive scant consideration at the hands of the State Reorganisation Commission. Ordinarily, they have considered the case of each of the area specifically and wherever they wanted to disallow the claim of any particular area to be included in a State, they have given reasons therefor. There is no discussion at all of the Taluka of South Sholapur which is conceded even by the Government of Maharashtra to be a Kannada area not to speak of the City of Sholapur. The cases of Akkalkot and Jath ought to have been considered as those of separate Indian States as independent and organic units, but there is no discussion about the same. The only mention in the Report is, a general reference to various parts in a summary way :—(Para 350).

> " .....It is impossible, however to anticipate a similar measure of common agreement regarding the transfer to the Karnatak State of some other areas along the borders of the prospective State which have been suggested, *viz.*, the portions claimed in the Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, Chittoor, Ananthapur, Kurnool, Kolhapur, South Satara and Sholapur Districts. The administrative dislocation, which will be inevitable and the contravercies to which any proposal to break up these Districts will give rise are so great that pains taking border adjustments will not be worthwhile."

Only two grounds, if at all, are suggested by the Commission against the inclusion of these areas, *viz.*,

(1) Want of a measure of common agreement regarding the transfer of these areas; and

(2) the administrative dislocation and controversies to which any proposal to break these Districts will give rise to, are great.

In view of the fact that Maharashtra Government itself is agreeable to the transfer of nearly two Talukas, Akkalkot and South Sholapur, the first point of common agreement is without substance. As to the second point, it should be noted that the transfer of the areas is not said to be contrary to the administrative convenience, but it is only suggested that there will be administrative dislocation, which in the very next breath is admitted as inevitable in every case of transfer. Since Maharashtra agrees for the transfer, there is no question of controversies arising. If at all, these objections would only arise in respect of the transfer of the City of Sholapur. That question will be dealt with separately.

277. From the foregoing, it is obvious that the case of these areas was not met with proper consideration. Justice has not been done to them. The matter, therefore, needs a fuller and detailed consideration now at the hands of the One Man Commission.

278. That cultural ties of Sholapur are being maintained with Karnataka is evident from the fact that Basava Jayanti is observed as a public holiday every year in Sholapur, Akkalkot and the other areas above said. It is significant to note that the portrait of Basava is hung in the Office of the Municipality of Sholapur. " Karahunive " is the festival peculiar to Karnatak and is celebrated every year mainly by the Agriculture Community on the full moon day of the month of Jestha. The Celebration of this holiday is a regular feature in the Talukas of Sholapur and Akkalkot.

279. Kannada people and Kannada Language have been suffering under the domination of Marathi people. Their legitimate grievances go unheeded. The elementary right of Kannadigas to have their children educated in their mother tongue is denied. They have preforce to learn Marathi.

280. The Talukas of Sholapur and Akkalkot have not been recognised even as bilingual, contrary to the directions of the Bombay Government. Kannada not being recognised as one of the official languages, all Government Notifications, Orders, etc., are being issued in Marathi much to the embarrassment of the Kannada people. Even the voters list and voting papers are not printed in Kannada. Kannada is not one of the Court languages in judicial Courts while under similar or worse situations, Marathi has been recognised as a court language in Belgaum and Chikodi. The same facility is not given to Sholapur even to this day. This is how a step-motherly attitude is deliberately maintained against Kannada people in these areas of Sholapur.

281. There are many cotton mills in Sholapur. For the supply of cotton they have to depend upon the cotton grown in the Districts of Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Raichur and Gulbarga. Its growth is suffering a set-back by reason of the first three Districts being cut off from the Bombay State and amalgamated with the state of Mysore. Naturally, cotton industry can have much better prospects of growth and development in Sholapur if that area is again joined to Mysore State.

282. For its food-grains and milk supply also Sholapur City has to depend mainly on the Kannada areas to the Southern and Eastern and to some extent of the North-Eastern parts. All these are Kannada areas. They have further to depend on food supply from the Districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur.

283. In matters of trade, not only Sholapur, but a large portion of that District has dealings with Karnatak, since before a century. About Vairag, a city farther to the north of Sholapur (and near Barsi), there is a mention* as follows :—

> " Vairag was a place of considerable trade at the beginning of British rule. In 1840 Sir George Wingate found a considerable though much reduced transit trade at Vairag chiefly in groceries, betelnut and pepper, of which about a thousand bullock loads, were yearly imported from Hubli in Dharwar, Harihar in Mysore and other southern markets."

Sholapur Taluk.

284. Now there are two talukas called South Sholapur and North Sholapur. Formerly there was only one Sholapur Taluk with 123 villages as at the beginning of the British Administration. About 20 years before, when the question of Linguistic provinces was being seriously considered the Taluka was divided into two unequal parts. North Sholapur consists of 44 villages and South Sholapur consists of 80 villages. The headquarters for both, is the City of Sholapur itself. Although this later Taluk is named South Sholapur a glance at the Map will indicate that it covers not only the Southern but also the eastern part of the old taluk. It can also be seen from the linguistic map appearing in the Hand Book (Census of India 1951) that the area covered by the South Sholapur taluk is almost completely Kannada and it touches the very fringe of the City. This corroborates the fact that Sholapur City was formerly a Kannada City. It is obvious that the division has been so effected as to include all the Kannada speaking areas into South Sholapur Taluk and consequently the Marathi speaking villages together with the City of Sholapur into the North Sholapur taluk. It is alleged that this was deliberately done so that when the linguistic States would be formed it should be easy to allocate the South Sholapur taluk to Karnataka and to retain Sholapur City as a part of the Marathi portion, *viz.*, North Sholapur Taluk. If there was no such partition and if the taluk was one, the City of Sholapur would easily be included with the Kannada speaking area and it was this likelihood that the designers of the division wanted to forestall. It is needless to say that this design was the work of Ministers in the Bombay State who were more interested in Marathi.

285. It appears that to the North of Sholapur City there were about 30 villages only which were Marathi speaking and which could be included in the North Sholapur Taluk. In order to make up the shortage, some more villages from beyond the old Sholapur Taluk were added to make 44 villages, to North Sholapur Taluka. In the same way about 27 villages from the remaining part of

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* *Vide* Sholapur District Gazetteer, page 503.

the Sholapur Taluk were transferred to Mohol Taluka of the same District. leaving 80 villages to form the South Sholapur Taluka. In that Taluka, Kannada speaking population forms 48.1 per cent while Marathi speaking population forms 32.2 per cent. Most of the remaining 19.4 per cent of the population speak Urdu and they know Kannada as well. The Marathi speaking people of this area are also fully conversant with Kannada. In spite of it, Maharashtra Government however propose to transfer only 65 villages as Kannada speaking and to retain 15 villages on the ground that they have a Marathi majority. But it will be found that out of the 20 villages where Marathi speaking population is more than 50 per cent, 8 villages form pockets inside the Kannada speaking villages alround. Hence on their own showing they cannot claim anything more than 12 villages. They are not entitled to claim even these 12 villages, as that would mean a splitting up of a Taluk.

286. According to the Government of Mysore there should be no breaking-up of a Taluk uuder any circumstances. They therefore propose to take the former Sholapur Taluk prior to the division as the proper unit and to ignore the recent partition which was purposefully made to defeat the possible claims of Kannada people of that Taluk. It is therefore proposed that the former Sholapur, consisting of 113 vilages noted in Appendix ' A ' should be transferred to Mysore State. (Reference in this Memorandum to Sholapur should ordinarly mean to consist of Sholapur city and 110 villages as shown in the Appendix ' L '. A map of this Taiuka is at Appendix ' M '.

287. In his book entitled **" The History of Sholapur City " by Rao Saheb V. N. Jakkal, it is mentioned that till very recently 85 per cent of the Sholapur population was speaking Kannada language and also that till recent years even the accounts were kept in Kannada by the merchants of Sholapur. It is rather astonishing how such an absolute Kannada city must have changed its linguistic

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** *Vide* Page 186 of the book " Sholapur Shaharcha Itihas."—

रजपुतांत देविदास राजे दीक्षित हे मुख्य होत व तेच मोंगलांच्या वेळचे पहिले रजपूत १८२५ ते ३० पर्यंत व्यापारी लोकांचा जमाखर्च कानडी लिपींतच होत असे. असें जुने हिशेब व कागद पत्रावरून दिसतें. शेकडा ८०/८५ लोक कानडी भाषाच बोलत व्यापारांत लिंगायतचेंच अधिक वर्चस्व असून सर्व व्यापार त्यांच्याच हातीं होता; म्हणजे शेकडा ८० लिंगायत व्यापारी होते.

written by Rao Saheb Vithal Narasappa Jakkal in about 1912-1913 but published in 1928. The author was the son of Narasappa Jakkal who was the founder of the Weekly paper ' Sholapur Samachar'. Rao Saheb V. N. Jakkal, his son, continued the said Weekly as its Editor. These people originally came from Telugu regions. In 1915 Rao Saheb V. N. Jakkal started a Telugu monthly called ' Telugu Samachar'. He was a Municipal Councillor, a Magistrate and a Village Munsiff. His book above appears to be the product of much painstaking study and research.

composition to such an extent. Apart from the outside population coming in with the growth of trade, there has been influence of Marathi as the official language and of Marathi people as officials at the District headquarters, there was a super-imposition of the Marathi language, on the substrata of Kannada whose sphere of activity has receded to the realms of domestic talk.

288. As there are only Marathi schools Kannada people had perforce to learn reading and writing in Marathi. The result is that most of the people do speak Kannada at home and also use Kannada in their personal talks but they have come to use Marathi for most of the formal transactions. That is how in the later enumerations at the Census such people have come to be reckoned as Marathi speaking. This accounts for the increase in language percentage of Marathi speaking and decrease in Kannada speaking population.

289. Apart from the historical background which shows that Sholapur was formerly a Kannada area, there are to this day several cultural and social links of Sholapur with the Kannada areas, thus showing to this day the contacts of Sholapur proper are more with Karnataka. " The Centenary volume of the Sholapur Municipality " published by the Municipality (1953) mentions (page 3) that since several centuries past Sholapur has earned a name as a ' Kshetra '. The credit thereof is attributable to his religious eminence, as also to his many-sided activities of public utility. The most ancient temple in the City is the Siddheswara temple. In the book " History of Sholapur City " (by V. N. Jakkal) it is styled as ' Grama-Daivata ' or the principal Deity of the City. We have already referred to Sonnalige Siddharameshwara as a Saint who was contemporary of Basava in the 12th Century. The temple is dedicated to him. He has written no less than 68,000 Vachanas in Kannada. He has been deified and his life story is depicted in a Kannada poem ' Siddharameshwara Purana ' written by the famous Kannada Poet Raghawanka. He has built a big lake for the use of the people of the town. In the midst of that lake this temple is built. Siddharameshwara is said to have built 17 other temples in the town and also to have maintained charitable food distributing centres. Sholapur has come to be known as ' Dakshina Varanasi ' and ' Abhinava Shrishaila '. In the " Centenary Volume of Sholapur Municipality " it is mentioned " One of the most important works of utility done by Siddeshwara is the Siddheswar-Tank' dug and built by him with the help of his numerous Shishyas. There is a beautiful temple of Siddeshwara in the centre of the Tank....All Hindus and other castes also regard the Tank as Holy Thirtha. The fame of his saintlihood had spread far and wide ". It is stated that the water supply afforded by this Tank was mainly responsible for the development and growth of the City. Comparing the population of the City which was 30,819 with that of 1951 which had by then risen to 2,06,050 the ' Centenary Volume ' observes :—

" This increase is clearly due to the ample water supply offered by Siddeshwara Tank ".

290. People of all castes and communities happen to be devotees of this Siddheshwara temple. The traders in the City give a customary levy called " Siddheshwar* Dharmadaya Fund ", on all the commodities sold in the Market, at certain fixed rates. This fund as well as the affairs of the temple are managed by a Panch Committee. They run a free boarding house as well as a high school from out of the funds they receive.

291. Every year a Fair is held in honour of the said Deity at the time of Makara Sankramana. Lakhs of devotees, particularly from the Kannada areas. assemble. This provides an annual meeting ground and establishes a regular link between the people of Karnatak and those of Sholapur. Thousands of booths are set up on the lake-side and much trade goes on.

292. Sholapur is also noted as a place of many other Saints and Sadhus. One such is Shubbaraya Buva Maharaj. He hails from Malur a town in southern part of Mysore State. He was said to have been a Diwan under Tipu Sultan of Mysore. He arrived at Sholapur in the last decades of the 18th Century. The Math of this Sadhu is in Kasaba area of Sholapur. There is a Chariot which is drawn twice a year when there is a huge gathering coming mainly from Kannada areas.

293. " The History of Sholapur City " mentions (P. 186) several other Saints subsequent to Siddharameshwara. They are (1) Sri Kireeta Swamy, (2) Pharala Swamy, (3) Yogini Somawwa, (4) Yogini Somakka, (5) Subbrao Maharaj, (6) Ramalinga Swamy, (7) Nalatwad Swamy, etc. Almost all of these are Kannada people. The same book further mentions (P. 187) some of the important Maths in Sholapur (1) Gavi Math, (2) Kireeta Math, (3) Nandi Math (this is a most ancient and highly honoured one), (4) Kuntoji Math, (5) Pharala Math, (6) Javalagi Math, (7) Rachoti Math. Of these Kuntoji Math is the branch Math, the principal Math being at Muddebihal (Bijapur District). This shows the religious and social links of Sholapur with the Karnatak proper. The present Swami of Kuntoji Math hails from Bijapur Destrict. The other Maths have also similar connection with Karnatak. The disciples of these Maths are spread all over Karnatak. They come to this Guru to Sholapur and the Swamis of the Maths go round to their Shishyas to several parts of the Karnatak, thus establishing a living and continuous link.

294. Right in the humming business area in Sholapur, just where the two roads cross each other, there is a small Temple dedicated to Hanuman or Maruti. It was formerly known as " Modala Maruti temple ". In Kannada the word " Modala " means the first or original, " Modala Devaru " means " Moola Vigraha "

* *Vide* " History of Sholapur City " by V. N. Jakkal. (Page 39.)

i.e., the original idol. This can be seen from the Kannada proverb ಮೊದಲ ದೇವರು ಮೂಲೆಲಿದ್ದರೂ, ಹನುಮಂತರಾಯನಿಗೆ ದೀಪೋತ್ಸವ (Modala Devaru Muleliddaroo, Hanumantharayanige Deepotsava). This temple has come to be called Madhala Maruthi, thus giving it a Marathi form. This is nothing but impact of Marathi influence by transforming the word from Modala into " Madala ". What is important is not the name of the temple but the fact that on the back of the idol of Maruthi which is in a standing posture as usual, there is a Kannada inscription. Curiously enough the characters are in an inverted position. This is one of the unchallengeable instances which show that since ancient times Sholapur has been a Kannada land.

295. Close to the Siddheshwara Lake on its west bank is the Fort of Sholapur. An account associated with the construction of this Fort was narrated in the Sholapur *Gazetteer* (P. 501) in the following words :—

> "At the time of building the Fort the foundation of this wall repeatedly gave way.....A Hindu Lingayat Vani by caste offered his brother's wife as sacrifice and she was buried at the foot of the tower. In reward the Vani was made Patil of Sholapur and the office is still held by his descendants. (They are called Dargo-Patils).....

On that day a Fair is held in her honour and when people of his caste attend. The Musalmans admit that this sacrifice was offered under the Musalman Rule. This is known as " Pregnant Woman's Tower ". " The History of Sholapur City " mentions (Page 54) a Kannada inscription found on the outer side of the inner wall to the east.

296. The literary history of Kannada language is generally divided into three periods. The earliest is the Jain period, when great Jain poets have enriched the field of Kannada literature. The second is known as the Lingayat period and the third as Brahmin period. This second period starts with what we have described as a Literary Renaissance initiated by Basava in the 12th Century. Basava was a religious as well as a social reformer. From his time onwards there have been numerous Lingayat writers and poets. As already mentioned the seat of activity was Kalyana. Sholapur and Akkalkot Talukas are hardly within a radius of about 50 to 60 miles from Kalyan. Hence the influence of Kannada was very strong in these areas. That is how they have continued to remain Kannada in spite of aggression of Marathi. *" It can be safely said that in this City Brahmin Reputation is very little. It is filled with good many Lingayat Vani people and there is also a big population of Salis and Momins ". In Sholapur, the Lingayats have all along been a predominant trading community. In the City they are predominant in all sections of trade and in

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* *Vide* article dated 13-12-1868 published in "Kalpa-Farn" a Marathi News paper, published in Sholapur.

the rural area they have been the predominant agricultural class. All these are undoubtedly Kannada people. "In the History*of Sholapur City" it is mentioned that 80 to 85% of the people speak Kannada and that amongst the traders Lingayats have a dominant influence with most of the trade in their hands, such that 80% of the traders are Lingayats. The said book further states that till 1825 to 1830 A.D. the accounts of the traders were kept in Kannada.

SHOLAPUR CITY.

297. In view of the foregoing, it will be apparent that the City of Sholapur is the real bone of contention. As every other city, the City of Sholapur is a cosmopolitan one. In spite of its being linked up with a large portion of Marathi area as the Headquarters of that District and in spite of the official influence, and the Marathi officers dominance, Marathi has not made serious inroads on the linguistic complexion of the City. According to the 1951 Census the population of Sholapur City is 2,76,510, of which 1,07,253 are Marathi speaking and 35,643 are Kannada speaking. The percentage of the former comes to 38.8 while of the latter to nearly 13. This leaves 48 per cent of the population, which consists mostly of Telugu speaking and Urdu speaking people. The Urdu speaking people who are mostly Muslims are conversant with Kannada and they are in favour of transfer to Mysore State. Similarly the Telugu speaking are also conversant with Kannada and are pro-Karnataka. Hence it can be safely said that the linguistic gravity of the Town is more in favour of Karnataka. This trend can easily be appreciated when we see that since centuries Sholapur has been a completely Kannada area. Its present growth and development is of a comparatively recent date. The 1851-52 Census **showed City was 13,819. In 1872 it raised to 54,744 mainly due to the construction of a Railway line. In 1881 it was 61,281. Out of this 14,780 were Muslims forming 24.11 per cent of the total population. It appears that in the Census of 1911 the population had gone down to 55,212. This was possibly due to the epidemic of plague.

298. In the Sholapur City Municipality there have been all along several Kannada representatives on that body eversince its inception in the year 1852. Even in the very first Committee nominated by the Government there were Kannada representatives. Many of the Presidents of the Municipality since then have been Kannada people. Even in the present Municipal Corporation of Sholapur, out of the 59 members who are elected, 27 are Kannada speaking and 12 are Marathi speaking. The remaining 20 members speak other different languages. All this goes to show the continued predominance of Kannada in the City of Sholapur.

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* *Vide* pages No. 186 of V. N. Jakkal's Book.

** *Vide* pages 489 and 490 of the Sholapur Gazetteer.

Akkalkot Taluk.

299. Akkalkot lies to the south-east of Sholapur ta'uk. It was Princely State ruled over by Marathi Chiefs. To the south of this taluk, lie the areas of Indi taluk of Bijapur District while to its east and south lie the Kannada taluks of Aland and Afzalpur of Gulbarga District in Mysore State. To the west of Akkalkot is the South Sholapur taluk which is also admittedly a Kannada area. To the north lies Tuljapur Taluk major part of which is also Kannada. Thus the speciality of this taluk is that it is bounded on all its three sides by pure Kannada areas, while on the north, also lies a Kannada area, which is now being converted as Marathi.

300. The present taluk of Akkalkot consists of 121 villages and 3 towns, Akkalkot, Maindargi and Dudhni' within area of 536.8 sq. miles and a population of 1,49,438. According to the Language Hand Book of 1951 Census, the Kannada speaking population of the rural area is 59.8 per cent while the Marathi speaking is 22.4 per cent. Out of them, only 12 villages in this taluk have a speaking majority. Among the rest, almost all have Kannada majority except a few where neither Marathi nor Kannada is more than 50 per cent. The Maharashtra Government wants to add some of these villages including the town of Akkalkot to the Marathi majority villages. Retaining this area, they concede that 99 villages with an area of 436.9 sq. miles and a population of 1,06,403 are Kannada speaking and that may be transferred to Mysore State. The area they claim to retain in Maharashtra consists of 25 villages including the town of Akkalkot. This covers 100 sq. miles and involves a population of 43,035.

301. There is not much of early history so far as the Princely State of Akkalkot is concerned. The first Chief was Fattehsingh who got Akkalkot as a hereditory Jagir in 1712 A.D. On the annexation of Satara by the British in the year 1849, the Chief of Akkalkot became a feudatory of the British Government He was an ndependent Ruler with all administrative powers. His is a Marathi speaking family. The Rulers enforced Marathi language in the State and discouraged or stiffled Kannada.

302. The major part of Akkalkot State was a compact area save for 6 or 7 villages which were located within the taluk of Ma'asiras of Sholapur District (they are out of consideration now). When the State of Akkalkot was merged in the Union of India in 1948-49, 101 villages of Akkalkot State formed the nucleus of the present Akkalkot taluk. Only 15 villages from Kurundwad State and 5 villages which were originally in South Sholapur taluk (and islands within this State area) were added to this and the present Akkalkot taluk was formed.

303. In view of the clear admission of the Government of Maharashtra that 99 villages are Kannada and they may be transferred to Mysore, the only

point for consideration is whether there are any grounds to justify the retention of these 25 villages, including the town of Akkalkot. Akkalkot town has 44 per cent of Marathi speaking persons. It is hemmed in on all sides except the north with Kannada speaking areas. Even on the north-west and also on the north-east there are Kannada majority villages, as soon as one or two Marathi villages are crossed. It follows, therefore, that even on linguistic grounds, there is no justification to retain Akkalkot or the other villages and that the whole taluka deserves to be transferred to Mysore.

304. In the opinion of the Government of Mysore, the Indian States of the British regime which were almost complete, autonomous, organic administrative units shall have to be treated on par with the districts of British India for the purpose of considering them as units. While adopting " the District as the basic unit for making territorial re-adjustments " the S.R. Commission expressed " That districts have developed an organic and administrative unity and economic life of their own." This follows from what is mentioned in para 2 of the Government of India Resolution appointing the S.R. Commission (Page 264 of the S R C. Report) :—

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> " The pattern of States in the Union is thus the result of historical accident and circumstances. Their mere existence for a hundred years or more developed political administrative and cultural associations within and between them."

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These considerations which have been applied for a District as a unit are equally well or more aptly applicable in the case of Indian States. The States were in practical working as good an autonomous entities and developed an organic and administrative unity and economic life of their own much the same as Districts but they were more complete entities in that they were for practical purposes autonomous bodies except for their connection with the Political Agent. In fact some of the bigger States like Baroda and Kolhapur were treated as Districts after merger. The criterion for treating the Native State as a District or more properly as a Unit for terrtorial adjustment does not depend on the extent of the State. What really matters is the fact of its having existed as a compact body for 100 years or more and having developed a political, administrative and cultural association within and between them.

305. If the Reorganisation of States had taken place simultaneously with the merger of States into the Union of India there is no doubt that each Native State whether big or small would have been considered as a District or in other

words a 'Unit' for the purpose of territorial readjustments. In that event the State of Akkalkot with 55.5 per cent Kannada population would certainly have been added to the neighbouring Kannada district of Bijapur or Gulbarga. But unfortunately in 1948 when the merger took place it could not be added to the District of Gulbarga as it was then a part of the Hyderabad State under the Nizam. The District of Bijapur had already swollen into huge proportions by the inclusion of other Native States lying within the heart of the District. The only other alternative was to link it to Sholapur District which was adjoining. That was how, at the time of merger, Akkalkot was added to the Sholapur District. In this connection it should be remembered that soon after the merger of Native States they were linked with some adjoining District nearby without much forethought and consideration. Such arrangement was therefore supposed to be a temporary measure awaiting a final consideration later.

306. When the question of Akkalkot came up before the S.R. Commission, it was not as a Native State and an independent unit, but it was as a part of Sholapur District. Even the question of Kannada areas of Sholapur District has been dealt with summarily. Hence the question as to whether an Indian State should be considered as a unit for purposes of territorial adjustment deserves to be specially considered by the One-Man Commission. From that point of view it can very well be transferred to Mysore State, for being joined to the District of Gulbarga. Gulbarga is hardly 50 miles from Akkalkot and the two towns are connected by road as well as by rail.

307. In adopting the District as the basic unit the S.R. Commission took two factors into considerations by reason of which the District had developed as an organic and administrative unit, *viz.*, (1) the areas had been under one administrative control and (2) a long time had elapsed, affording opportunities for growth and development of links in all spheres of human activity such as education, trade, medical relief, etc., subject to the overlordship of the British, princely states like Akkalkot and Jath had sovereign powers and had autonomous administration in all spheres. As such these States possessed both the above factors. As such they had grown into separate organic and independent units much the same as Districts under the British administration They had lesser connections with the neighbouring districts in all walks of life than what any district (in British India) had with its neighbouring districts. Such separate growth as independent units had gone on for over 100 years. Hence for practical purposes the Indian States ought to be considered as districts. The fact that they were smaller in size makes little difference so long the characteristics abovesaid are fulfilled. Such small units have received recognition of the status of a district for this purpose. For example, Coorg is almost as much as a taluk from the point of view of population, though slightly bigger than a taluk in area. Coorg was originally an Indian State, but later a

separate province under the British but the S.R. Commission gave to it the status of a district on the ground that "Coorg has retained its separate administration and was a part 'C' State." Although the Kannada-speaking population of Coorg was only 35 per cent it was allocated to Karnatak. The grounds which influenced the S.R. Commission in their taking the said decision were :—

(1) "the question of separate existence",
(2) "the affiliations of this State are predominantly with Karnatak",
(3) "Culturally, Coorg had more links with the east, which is mainly Karnataka country than with west and south."

If Coorg were to be looked upon as of the status of a taluk, the S.R. Commission would have insisted on 70 per cent of its population speaking Kannada before allocating it to Karnataka. It will be seen that almost all the above considerations are present in the case of the States of Akkalkot and Jath now made into Talukas, as a result of merger of those States. The only difference, if at all, was that at the time of the S.R.C. Report Coorg was still a separate unit whereas this status was changed in respect of the merged princely states, a few years before the S.R. Commission. The result was that the fact that these States were equally separate and autonomous units for a long time failed to catch the attention of the S.R. Commission. Simply because the areas of the said two States are smaller and of the size of a taluk, they cannot be classed with taluks for consideration of the matter in question. A taluk as a part of the District will be dependent on the latter and in several matters it will have to be under the control of the district. It does not enjoy the autonomy of any sort unlike a princely state. The princely states were as autonomous and independent as Districts, if not more. They bear no comparison to the taluks.

308. When the merger took place in 1948, the areas of the princely states had to be fixed somewhere within the administrative framework left by the British. Wherever villages or groups of villages were found to be within the boundaries of a taluk, they were absorbed in that taluk. Wherever the areas were big enough and compact, they were made into separate talukas and included in the district within the limits of which they lay. Where however the taluks to be formed of such States, were found to be, not within the the boundary of any district but were adjacent to or in between two districts, a question arose as to how they should be linked whether with the district on the one side of it or with a district on the other side of it. This question would assume some importance when the language of one of the two districts was different from that of the princely state. Since a decision had to be taken immediately, the Government of Bombay summarily linked, the merger area, to one or the other district purely on administrative grounds without bestowing

any thought as to whether from the point of view of the language, the linking with that particular unit would be proper or not. In this last category of merged States come the two taluks of Jath and Akkalkot. Both these princely states were made into taluks and both of them were outside the boundaries of any of the then existing districts. The latter was linked to the district of Sholapur while the former was linked to South Satara, a district which was newly formed just at that time. As it happened these two States were not only outside the limits of the two Districts but they were also on the borders of the areas speaking two languages. To the south and east of Jath are the Kannada talukas of Athani of Belgaum District and Bijapur and Indi taluks of Bijapur District. A portion of its north and of its west adjoins Marathi areas. Similarly, the taluka of Akkalkot has Kannada areas on all sides, although it touches Sholapur District on its west. They could well have been included in the District of Bijapur. Still both these taluks were summarily included in the said two Marathi Districts of Sangli and Sholapur respectively.

309. As already stated above, the S.R. Commission set before itself the principle that District should be taken as a unit. But it is unfortunate that the above distinction in respect of the merged princely states does not appear to have been pointedly brought to the notice of the S.R. Commission. Since by the time the S.R. Commission started its work in 1954, the merger of princely states and consequent allocation of the area of those States in the various talukas and districts was an accomplished fact, the S.R. Commission considered the then existing District as a whole as a unit. The Indian States were looked upon as Taluks in those Districts. This is apparent from the fact that the whole districts of Sholapur (which then included Akkalkot State as a taluk) and South Satara (which then included Jath State as a Taluk) were completely included in the Maharashtra State (the then Bombay State). There is not a word of discussion as to why these two Kannada States or taluks should or should not be linked with the Kannada State of Mysore. Now at least for the first time this Commission may consider the above aspect as well as the linguistic and cultural links of these two taluks with the neighbouring Kannada areas. Neither the question of their language nor the question of their unit as an independent State were considered at all by the S.R. Commission.

310. A question may be raised that after the merger of the princely states and allocation of these areas to the districts, these areas have also developed into an organic unit as part of the district with which they are linked. But such process of development is slow and takes a long time. The States Reorganisation Commission has considered the Districts as organic units because there has been a growth and development for a century or more between it and its components. The same cannot be said of the areas of the princely states merged in the Districts

in 1948. The few years that have passed after merger cannot by any means be stated to be a sufficiently long period of time for such organic development.

311. The conditions existing in the taluk testify that there has been little development in the taluk of Akkalkot after its merger till now. Maindargi and Dudhni are important towns in the taluk barring Akkalkot, their population being 10,004 and 6,043 respectively. Both of them were originally parts of Kurundwad State. Dudhni has been since long an important trade centre. It has a railway station which is an additional amenity for trade. It is no wonder that during the period when it was a part of the princely state there were no good roads, not even one to connect these two towns within the same Kurundwad State. At least after merger one would normally expect a good road from Dudhni to Akkalkot, particularly, when on the way lies the other and bigger town of Maindargi. This shows how there has been little development but utter neglect.

312. If the above view is accepted, the areas of the State of Akkalkot will have to be treated as a unit for the purpose of allocation of the area to a particular inguistic State. Out of the 124 villages in the present Akkalkot taluk, 101 villages belong to the State of Akkalkot, 15 villages to the State of Kurundwad and 5 villages were from the original South Sholapur taluk. As far as these 5 villages are concerned they do not adjoin any portion of the South Sholapur taluk. They are near the eastern boundary of Akkalkot taluk. All of them are Kannada speaking villages. Before Reorganisation, they were 'islands' or 'pockets'. Hence the fate of these villages has to be linked up with the adjoining areas of Kurundwad State and of Akkalkot State. Therefore there is no question of any special consideration about them.

313. Apart from this, the question of the whole taluk of Akkalkot could have been considered as a unit since the two main component parts of that taluk were Akkalkot State which was an independent and autonomous princely State and a portion of Kurundwad state which was equally a part of an independent and autonomous princely State. Both these components joined together could also have been equally considered as a unit and they could well have been considered as having the status of a district for the purpose of allocation between linguistic states. Considered from this point of view it may be seen that 55·5 per cent of the population of the whole taluk speak Kannada and only 23·3 per cent speak Marathi. Hence the whole taluk deserves to be included in Mysore area.

314. There is one possible argument against this suggestion, *viz.*, that Akkalkot is near enough to Sholapur and has got trade relations with that place. The distance between Akkalkot and Sholapur is 24 miles. Even in the earlier days Akkalkot, formed the centre of transit trade. It is noted in the District Gazetter of Sholapur (Page 507) that the transit trade which the Vanjaris carried on between Sholapur

on the one side and Gulbarga, Raichur, Kalyan, etc., in the Nizam's Dominion territory on the other side was through Akkalkot. This shows that Akkalkot had equally good trade relations with Gulbarga which is at a distance of 50 miles. Even by rail this distance between Akkalkot and Gulbarga Stations is only 45 miles. Hence, it would be no serious handicap if Akkalkot is made a part of Gulbarga District. It is a question of choosing between the two trading centres. Gulbarga has the added attraction of offering homogeneity of language so long as Sholapur remains a part of Maharashtra.

315. The above passage in the Gazetteer supports the relations Akkalkot had in matters of trade with Kalyan. That town was also the centre of activity of social, religious, literary renaissance already referred to. Akkalkot must have received impacts of these activities. According to 1881 Census the State of Akkalkot had a population of 58,040 of whom 20,000 were Lingayats and only 8,000 Marathas. The Mussalmans were hardly 7,590 or 13·8 per cent. The social and cultural ties of the Lingayats at any rate were linked up with Kalyan on the one side and with their brethren who are predominantly to be found in the neighbouring districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bijapur, etc., on the other.

316. In the very palace of the Maratha Chief of Akkalkot, there are 8 Kannada inscriptions standing to this day. One is of the year 1092 A.D. and belongs to the reign of Tribhuvana Malla Deva (Vikramaditya VI), ruling the kingdom from Nelavidu of Kalyan. It introduces his subordinate Mahamandaleshwara Jogmarasu of Kalachurya family as governing from Mangaliveda. This has already been referred to while dealing with the taluk of Mangaliveda. There is one more Kannada inscription but of the year 114 A.D. It shows a Chalukya grant of lands in Chittayana Karanjige for the temple Siddaha Gajjeshwara Deva at Karanjige. All these inscriptions are not only in Kannada language but are also in Kannada characters. There is another Kannada inscription at Karabgaon village in Akkalkot State. This goes to show, not only the prevalence of Kannada language here from early days but also the influence of the Kannada culture on these parts.

317. Even apart from this, if we examine carefully the claims of the Government of Maharashtra for the various villages, it will be found that the same is hardly tenable. Akkalkot, which is the headquarters of the taluk, is a town with a population of 18,112 (according to 1951 Census). This town is claimed by the Government of Maharashtra on the ground that together with a few villages it is a Marathi area and that the same should be detached from the Akkalkot taluk and retained in Maharashtra. Because it was ruled by a Marathi Chief, whose mother tongue was Marathi, Marathi was enforced as the official language. All positions of influences and patronage (of the ruling Chief) were held by Marathas and by

Marathi speaking people, with the result that there has been an artificial preponderance of Marathi people in this essentially Kannada town. In spite of it, the Marathi population of this town is not even half. It is hardly 44 per cent. As discussed in the case of cities, the position of towns also needs a similar special consideration. The linguistic complexion of a town will have to be determined not merely by the percentage of the people speaking one language or the other in that town, but by the language spoken in the villages in the neighbourhood and under the sphere of influence of the town. So also the trade and economic relations of the town with the neighbouring villages have got to be taken into consideration. Adjoining the limits of Akkalkot town on the three sides, *viz.*, east, south and west there are eleven villages, *viz.*, Kolibet, Mahamudabad, Nimbgaon, Goudgaon (KH), Rampur, Itage, Nagenhalli, Matanhalli, Dodyal, Bagehalli and Konhalli, all of which are Kannada villages. But in the case of three or four villages the Government of Maharashtra claims that they are Marathi merely on the technical ground that the percentage of Marathi speaking people (though less than 50 per cent), is slightly more than that of Kannada speaking people. In Bagehalli, for instance, the percentage of Marathi speaking people is 46.1 while that of Kannada speaking people is 44.5. The village is quite adjacent to Kannada areas. In Dodyal, Marathi population is 44 per cent, while Kannada is 36 per cent. In Nagenhalli Marathi population is 30.1 per cent while Kannada population percentage is 12.8 and those speaking other languages number 57.1 per cent. The village Itage is also claimed by Government of Maharashtra though the Marathi population there is only 21 per cent and Kannada population 45 per cent. There are three more villages which adjoin the town of Akkalkot on its northern side. Out of them only two of them, Dahitane and Sangavi (Kh) have Marathi majority above 50 per cent. The third, *viz.*, Hassapur has a Marathi population of only 42.1 per cent and its Kannada population is 33.8 per cent. Of these, Hassapur and Dahitane are small villages with a population of 742 and 229 respectively. It should also be noted that to the north of Dahitane and adjoining it are Kannada villages like Chapagaon and Hannur thus showing that Marathi preponderance appears to be, not on account of local population, but on account of its being under the influence of Akkalkot. These facts illustrate that the town of Akkalkot is surrounded on most of its sides by Kannada-speaking villages, and is therefore essentially Kannada place.

318. We may proceed further to consider the claims of Maharashtra in respect of other villages claimed by them from out of this taluk. We have already shown that village Itage has Kannada majority and that the margin of difference between the people speaking the two languages in the village Bagehalli is very little. Similar is the position of the village Banasgol which is near the eastern boundary of Akkalkot.

319. From the foregoing it will be seen that at least in respect of five villages the Government of Maharashtra's claim cannot be justified since four of them have got Kannada majority and the other is a deserted village in between Kannada villages. Out of the remaining, only eleven villages have got more than 50 per cent Marathi and the rest are claimed by Maharashtra on the ground that the percentage of Marathi in those villages is slightly more than Kannada, in spite of the fact that the Marathi speaking population in those villages is less than 50 per cent. In some villages the excess of the Marathi speaking population is quite inappreciable and almost nominal.

320. Without going into further details about the trade of this place or of the octroi receipts, etc., we may mention that out of the total area of 536.8 sq. miles in the taluk, the Government of Maharashtra has claimed only 100 sq. miles in respect of 24 villages and Akkalkot town. We have already shown some instances where they lay claim even to the villages with Kannada majority. We will presently discuss some more instances of this nature. If such villages are left out, the total claim would be still far less. That shows that the produce of the taluk coming to Akkalkot from Kannada villages will be substantially more than that from the Marathi villages—the proportion may roughly be 90:10. Educational, Medical and other facilities that will be availed of by the villages in the Taluk will be more from Kannada areas. Under these circumstances, it is a matter for serious consideration whether the town of Akkalkot should be kept amidst its natural surroundings of Kannada areas or whether it should be linked to Maharashtra by carving for it a narrow corridor on the north. In our opinion, no special considerations exist for adopting the latter course. Akkalkot was the capital and as such the centre of activities of the former Indian State for more than a century and has naturally developed trade and economic relations with the whole of that area. It is but natural that the same should continue. There is no point in cutting it off from its very moorings and in isolating it from the rest of the connected area.

321. In our considered opinion the whole taluk of Akkalkot deserves to be kept in tact. As already discussed above in detail, the whole of that taluk will have to be treated as a unit of the status of a district, in which event it will have to be allocated to Mysore.

322. Apart from the domination of Marathi language during the regime of the Maratha Chief of Akkalkot, even after independence and the merger of India States, matters have little changed so far as Akkalkot is concerned. That is mainly because Akkalkot a purely Kannada Taluk has come to be linked with Sholapur District which is mainly Marathi. Ordinarily, the official language ought to have been Kannada, but unfortunately Marathi continues to be the official language and no place is given to Kannada. It is not even recognised as

a bilingual taluk. Official communications or Orders or Notices are issued in Marathi only much to the inconvenience of the Kannada people. Although the Bombay Government has declared as bilingual other talukas of the State where 20 per cent of the people were found speaking a particular language, the same rule has not been applied to this taluka, and this cannot be explained except on the basis of a step-motherly treatment.

323. After the merger of this and other States in the Indian Union, a question of Court language was considered by the High Court. In their letter No. M. 6251/49, dated 9th August 1949, the High Court stated that the Special Officer recommended that Marathi as well as Kannada should both be the languages of the Court of Jath and Akkalkot (among other Courts). The High Court further notified that in accordance with the report of the Special Officer, both the languages should be treated as Court languages at Akkalkot and at Jath.

324. In pursuance of this Order, Mr. Pawate, the then Civil Judge of Akkalkot Court took down the evidence of certain Kannada speaking witnesses in Kannada language. The intolerant Marathi Members of the Bar raised a hue and cry against it and complained to the District Judge as well as to the High Court. This lawful and legitimate act of his was unfortunatlely construed as an attempt to start agitation for Kannada and he was immediately transferred from Akkalkot. For this straight and simple act of his, he was further harassed for several years and was refused his due promotions for several years. When the Reorganisation of States took place in 1956, he was allotted to the Mysore State. He then made a representation about his harassment and refusal of legitimate promotions and the High Court of Mysore considered his case and granted his prayer by giving him promotions as from a previous day when actually it ought to have been given. This is an instance which will show not only the sufferings of the Kannada people and the intolerance of the Marathi people but also the step-motherly attitude and partiality that was shown by the Marathi Officers towards Kannada people. There could be no greater argument than this to support the transfer of this area to Mysore State.

JATH TALUK (SANGLI DISTRICT)

325. At present Jath is a Taluk in the District of Sangli or South Satara. It was formerly a princely state ruled by Maratha princes whose mother-tongue was Marathi. This Taluk is bounded on its south and east by the Kannada areas on the Talukas of Athani (Belgaum District) and Bijapur and Indi (Bijapur District). The total number of villages in Jath Taluk is 97 excluding the town of Jath but including 4 villages from Bijapur Taluka as they were islands within Jath Taluk. The total area comes to 873.8 sq. miles. According to the figures of the 1951 Census, the total population of the Taluk is 1,08,280. Out of this

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56,446 are Marathi speaking and 43,515 are Kannada speaking. The percentage works out at 52.1 and 40.2 respectively. The Maharashtra Government concedes that 44 villages have Kannada majority and that they may be transferred to Mysore. The remaining 54 villages including the Town of Jath are claimed to be retained in Maharashtra State. The population to be affected by such a transfer is 51,863.

326. From the 17th Century, Jath was under the Adilshahi kings of Bijapur, when Satvajirao (the ancestor of the Jath Chief) was appointed Deshmukh of Jath and some other areas. It ultimately came into the hands of the British in 1872 A.D.

327. As already mentioned Jath Taluka touches Kannada areas on its south, east and a portion of its north. The length of this periphery may come to about 122 miles, out of the total boundary line of about 212 miles. From the point of view of nearness to Bijapur it can be seen that the nearest village in Jath Taluka is 10 miles from Bijapur, while the farthest village is hardly 50 miles from Bijapur. On the other hand, from Sangli, the nearest village in Jath Taluka is 44 miles, while the farthest is about 100 miles away.

328. The former Jath State consisted of some more villages (which have been recently added to Mangalwade Taluk). The Chiefs of the State were Marathas whose mother-tongue was Marathi although the area is Kannada speaking. As all other Indian States it enjoyed an autonomous administration and can well be considered as a District and a ' unit ' for the purpose of territorial adjustment (as already discussed above in connection with the State of Akkalkot).

329. It adjoins the District of Bijapur. The distance between the Towns of Bijapur and Jath is less than 38.4 miles. The Collector of Bijapur District was the Political Agent for the State of Jath. He exercised appellate as well as original jurisdiction over this State of area. Besides, on account of the minority or maladministration of the Rulers, for a long time, the whole administration was taken over and all powers were exercised by the Collector of Bijapur. Hence to some extent the political and administrative connection was with Bijapur.

330. From the beginning this State has been included by the Post and Telegraph authorities in the Bijapur Division, with Bijapur as Headquarters.

331. The forest area in the Jath was being administered by the Sub-Division Forest Officer, at Balgalkot in Bijapur District.

332. The State Transport Depot at Jath was attached to the Bijapur S. T. Division. Even to this day transport operation between Bijapur and Jath is done by Mysore State Road Transport Corporation.

333. Along with other States, the State of Jath was also merged with Indian Union in 1948. At that time the proper way would have been to link it as a Taluk of Bijapur District with which it had direct connections in various spheres. But unfortunately certain exigencies required the southern part of Satara District to be cut off and to be made into a separate District. In order to form such a new District (called South Satara) portions of the Indian States of Sangli and Miraj (Senior and Junior) were added. But as this area was not sufficient to form a District, the State of Jath was also added, although the distance between the District place Sangli and Jath was more than 55 miles and although there were no sort of connections or other links between Jath and the other areas. This was how the State of Jath came to be artificially made into a Taluk of the South Satara District now called Sangli District.

334. Since the time (1921) linguistic divisions were formed for the administrative purposes of the Indian National Congress, the State of Jath was a part of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. When the State was linked with the South Satara District, the Congress circles protested against it. There was a public protest also by the leading members of Karnataka. Questions were raised in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, as to why a Marathi-*cum*-Kannada District to be called South Satara District was proposed to be formed by joining the Kannada areas in the State of Jath, Sangli and Miraj with the Marathi Taluks from Satara and whether the Kannada Ekikaran Maha Samithi and Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee had repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government their opposition to the formation of such a District. In reply thereto late Shri B. G. Kher, the then Chief Minister of Bombay stated :—

> " A new district consisting of Sangli and surrounding areas has been created solely on administrative grounds ..... The Government was also aware of the public opinion and the views of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee ..... Pending the decision of the Government of India on the question of readjustment of provinces on linguistic basis, the Government of Bombay has no intention of dividing the existing Talukas or the Districts on the considerations of language."

335. It may be noted that the Kannadigas then claimed that the State of Jath and parts of Sangli and Miraj were predominantly Kannada areas and also that Jath Taluka should be joined with the District of Bijapur both on linguistic as well as on administrative grounds.

336. In the Congress circles Jath continued to remain a part of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, although it was virtually thrown into the Maharashtra Group.

337. Occasion for reconsideration arose when the S. R. Commission set about the Reorganisation of States in India. As already discussed (while dealing with the State of Akkalkot) the State of Jath also deserves to be treated as a District and as a unit for the purpose of territorial adjustment. But unfortunately the fact that it was originally an Indian State and that on that account it deserved to be treated as a separate unit does not appear to have been brought to the notice of the S. R. Commission. They seem to have looked upon it merely as a Taluk of the South Satara District (as can be seen from the reference to it in para 351 of the S. R. Commission Report). As already discussed, the consideration of the case of States of Akkalkot and Jath have been very summary. If this aspect of the case had been taken into consideration, the S. R. Commission would have allocated these two States to Karnatak. The One-Man Commission has therefore to take up this point for specific consideration along with that of the similar case of Akkalkot.

338. As already referred to, the Government of Maharashtra concedes that 44 villages in Jath Taluka are Kannada speaking and that they may be transferred to the State of Mysore. In view of this admission in respect of 44 villages nothing more need be said about the same. But they, however, claim that 54 villages of the Taluka should be retained in Maharashtra. As against this, the claim of Mysore Government is that the whole Taluka should be transferred to the State of Mysore.

339. The main ground in support of the claim for the transfer of the entire Taluka to Mysore State is one of administrative convenience. This Taluka adjoins Bijapur District. The Town of Jath is hardly 40 miles from Bijapur. The fact that the Collector of Bijapur was the Political Agent for the State of Jath is a eloquent proof of administrative convenience. As already mentioned Jath is more than 55 miles away from Sangli and the eastern most points of the Taluka are several more miles farther way.

340. The eastern and southern parts of the Taluka are connected with the Kannada areas of the Bijapur and Belgaum Districts. Trade connections of the whole Taluka are mostly with Bijapur and Athani (Belgaum District) 38 miles 4 furlongs from Jath. Both Bijapur and Athani are connected by good roads and agricultual produce of Jath finds a market in these two places. The eastern part of Jath, however, finds a market at Chadchan of Indi Taluka of Bijapur District. There is little or no trade of this Taluk with Sangli.

341. The social contacts of the people of this Taluka are mostly with the Kannada people in the Talukas of Athani, Bijapur, Indi, Sholapur, Akkalkot, etc., but there are very few with people in Mangalawadhe Taluk or Miraj Taluk.

342. Culturally, Jath is very closely knit with Karnataka. In several villages of the Taluka there are deities which are predominantly found worshipped in Karnataka regions, thus showing the affinity of the area with Karnataka. The devotees of these deities are spread all over Karnataka and they pay visits to these deities. Many of the deities celebrate annual Fairs which are attended mostly by peoples from Kannada regions beyond Jath Taluka also. There are Maths at several places presided over by Swamies who are held in high devotion. Many of them are Lingayats and as such have greater affiliation with Kannada areas. The Shishyas of these Swamies hail from Kannada Districts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur. They come to these Maths to pay respects to and seek blessings from the Swamies and the Swamies often go round to the places of their Shishyas, in the Districts of Karnataka. In this way a regular link has been established *between the Maths and their devotees in Karnatak.

343. A special mention has to be made in this connection of the most important deity of this Taluk called *Guddapura Danamma*. The Temple of Danamma is at the village Guddapur about 20 miles to the east of the Town of Jath. The village is in the midst of a group of hills. Gudda is the Kannada word for a hill. The deity is also called " Varadani Guddamma " and the big Temple built in her honour is an ancient one. A stone inscription of the year 1278 A. D. mentions that Saideva of the Dynasty of Devagiri Yadavas built a Temple of Danamma and gave grants of certain lands. In the book called " Siva Tatva Chintamani " written by Lakkanna in the 15th Century, there is a discription of Varadani Guddamma. The stone image that is installed in the Temple is an exquisite piece of workmanship. This deity is held in very high esteem and its devotees extend to most of the remote parts of Karnatak. A ' darshan ' of this deity is considered to be a matter of great Punya. A huge assemblage of devotees gathers on every Amavasya day, which amounts to a monthly Fair. Special Buses ply from Bijapur to this place. These devotees come from all parts of Karnatak. Unfortunately in the map appended to the Memorandum presented in 1957 by the Government of Maharashtra, this village is claimed by Maharashtra ; although it has a Kannada speaking majority. It would be saddest day for the devotees of this deity who are mostly in Karnatak, if it were to be made over to Maharashtra.

344. Jath Town has a population of 7,005, Of that 54·2 per cent are shown as Marathi speaking and 25.5 per cent as Kannada speaking with 20·2 per cent as ' others '. But almost all Marathi speaking people and ' others ' can understand and speak Kannada very well. Jath Town is surrounded by the Kannada speaking areas, to its east and south while to the west and north there are Marathi speaking areas. The Marathi complexion of the Town and of the neighbouring areas in this Taluka is but the result of domination and influence of the

* A detailed list of the deities and their Maths is at Appendix N.

Maratha Princes who were Marathi speaking. But the cultural and social ties have always been mostly with Kannada areas.

345. At several places in this Taluka, Kannada inscriptions have been found. They are :—

(1) *At Madagyal village*..There is an inscription of the time of Raya Murari Suyi-Deva.

(2) *Kolageri Village* .. An inscription of the time of Vikramaditya VI of Chalukya Dynasty.

(3) *Valasang* .. An inscription of 1093-94 A. D. relating to the reign of Jogamarasa. There is one more inscription in the wall of Mahadeva Temple which speaks of the Rule of Chandala Devi, the wife of Tribhuvana Malla.

(4) *Chadachan* .. An inscription mentions that Bijjala ruled in the Tardevadi region (Jath territory).

(5) *Umarani* .. An inscription at Hema Lingeshwara Temple records the grant to the deity by Chalukya Maha-Mandaleshwara who was ruling over this village.

(6) *Sankh* .. An inscription records the grant to Mani-Keshwara deity by Sankama Deva of Kalachurya Dynasty and then mentions the grant of Asange village (Jath Taluk) by Veera Bijjala. son of Raya-Murari Soyi Deva.

(7) *Siddhanatha* .. An inscription mentions that Mangalawadhe was the principal capital of Bijjala until he took over the Chalukya Kingdom.

(8) *Jadara Babalad* .. An inscription shows that it is of the period of Sankhama.

(9) *Jath* .. A portion of the inscription appears to have been found inbedded in a wall of Bankeshwara Temple. It speaks of the region of Chalukya Kings.

346. Bankeshwara temple in Jath town has many devotees not only in Jath proper but in several Kannada villages all round. An annual fair is held in north of deity when thousands of devotees from Kannada areas attend.

347. Another important temple in Jath is devoted to Yellamma, the name of Parvathi, one of the shaktis as the name itself implies. She is a goddess of the masses and is in fact held in reverence and is worshipped by people of all castes. She is a very popular goddess peculiar to Karnatak. The principal temple of Yellamma is near Savadatti in Belgaum District. There is a continuous stream

of devotees all over the year visiting the temple of Yallamma near Savadatti, not only from all parts of Karnatak but from places like Kolhapur, Miraj, etc., (which were originally parts of Karnatak but now in Maharashtra, notwithstanding the fact that there is a temple of Yellamma in Kolhapur itself). An annual fair is held in connection with the deity Yellamma of Jath and it is attended by thousands of devotees from various parts of Karnatak.

348. The Rulers of Jath are Marathi-speaking. Naturally, the Marathi influence gradually increased in Jath proper and in the nearabout villages. Not only was Marathi, the official language of the State, but also the Government officials used to be Marathas and always Marathi speaking. Though Kannada was the principal language in the State it was utterly neglected. On the other hand, Marathi language was not only encouraged but Kannada was stiffled. Education was given only in Marathi and there were even no Kannada primary schools for the school-going children. Karnataka Ekhikaran Samithi mentions in its memorandum to the One-Man Commission " Just after the merger, the rise in the Kannada schools was from 2 to 60 schools ". Even this was due mostly to the enthusiasm of and organisation by the public. That shows the popular desire for learning Kannada and for associating themselves with Karnataka. The memorandum further observes " Eventually there was a strong popular demand for the integration of the Ex-Jath State with Bijapur District after the merger. The Jath State Praja Parishad demanded the inclusion of Taluka in Bijapur District. A number of villages applied to the Maharashtra Government to the same effect. Merchants' Association, Bar Association and other popular organisations and public meetings have expressed similar opinions through resolutions."

349. Although according to the decision of the Government of Bombay, a Taluka where more than 20 per cent speak a particular language is entitled to be treated as bilingual and to be recognised as an official language of the Taluka, Jath is not fortunate enough to get this privilege to this day. After merger of the State, the High Court of Bombay was pleased to direct that both Marathi and Kannada should be the Court languages at Jath. But in the whole of the District of South Satara (now called Sangli District) this is the only Court where Kannada is one of the languages of Court. In the whole of Maharashtra State, the Court language is Marathi. Consequently, almost every judge who presides over the Court at Jath is Marathi-speaking and no one knows Kannada. Even in the clerical staff, all of them know Marathi but there is no one who can read or write Kannada. The result is that Kannada finds no place in the proceedings of the Court. Witnesses depose in Kannada but the record is taken down in Marathi. At Sangli the Court language is Marathi. Hence, in sessions cases, when a Kannada-speaking witness or an accused from Jath has to be examined in the Sessions Court at Sangli, Kannada recording is not allowed. All these disabilities could only be removed by the transfer of this Taluka to Mysore.

Chandgad Taluk

350. Chandgad taluk which is now a part of Kolhapur District was before long a part of Belgaum District. This Taluk has 131 villages including Chandgad. The area of the taluk comes to about 394.0 sq. miles. This taluk lies to the west of Belgaum taluk in the hilly area. The southern part of this taluk touches the taluka of Khanapur.

351. From 1836 A.D. when the Belgaum District was first constituted, till 1956 this taluka was a part of the District of Belgaum. At the time of Reorganisation of States this taluk was allocated to the State of Maharashtra. mainly on the ground that it was a predominantly Marathi speaking taluka. According to the 1951 census figures, the Marathi speaking population of the taluk was 92.4% There was no consideration other than linguistic homogeneity that guided S.R. Commission in cutting out this taluka from the Belgaum District and in making it over to Maharashtra where it has been made a part of the Kolhapur District. They have however mentioned that this taluka "can conveniently be administered by the State of Bombay, and Karnatak should have no objection to this proposal". We are doubtful if they were justified in making the above remark. At any rate, the subsequent experience of the last 10 years does not appear to support this expectation.

352. Even as they were allocating this Taluk to Maharashtra mainly on grounds of language for the S.R. Commission sought to justify the transfer by saying that it can be conveniently administered by the Bombay Government, meaning, by joining it as part of Kolhapur District as it now done. The distance between Chandgad and Belgaum is hardly 20 miles and they are connected by a very good road. Belgaum is the nearest railway station to Chandgad. There is no good road or even an all-weather road between Chandgad and Kolhapur. The only good and safe road from Chandgad to reach Kolhapur is *via* Belgaum and along the Bangalore-Poona road which is a National Highway. By this route the distance between Chandgad and Kolhapur is 96 miles. There is however, another road *via* Gadhinglaj which also has to join the said Highway and then proceed to Kolhapur. But this is not a good road as above said. The distance by this route is 76 miles. If one has to go by rail he has to catch the train at Belgaum and travel *via* Miraj to Kolhapur. The railway distance between these two places is 115 miles. In this state of affairs, it is most convenient for the people of Chandgad to reach Kolhapur. Similarly, the officials had experienced the same difficulty for the purpose of administration.

353. For trade purposes Chandgad has to depend entirely upon Belgaum. Their timber, fuel and all other agricultural produce has got to be brought to Belgaum market for sale. All commodities that they need have to be purchased at Belgaum. There is no other market at all for them.

354. Chandgad is only a big village with a population of 2,741. Consequently they have hardly any modern amenities. If the people want the assistance of an advocate to conduct their civil or criminal cases they have to run to Belgaum. If they want proper medical assistance of a good doctor they can only find in Belgaum. For these purposes they are even now relying upon Belgaum. For the education of their children they have to send them to the High Schools and Colleges at Belgaum. The experience of the last 10 years after reorganisation has shown them that the transfer from Belgaum to Kolhapur has done them no good and they feel that it was not a wise step.But unfortunately the strong and turbulent forces of Maharashtra prevent them from giving vent to their genuine feelings.

355. As already said this taluka is a hilly tract and substantially it is a part of Malnad most of which lies in Mysore State. Little attention is being paid by the Government of Maharashtra for the improvement of this tract. Being a hilly area, the cultivable portion is very little and it is a deficit area from the point of view of growth of food. When it was a part of Belgaum District, food used to flow freely from and through Belgaum Market. All that is denied now. If the taluka is again transferred to Mysore and if it becomes a part of Belgaum District as before, it would continue to enjoy all the facilities in respect of food grains available through Belgaum Market.

356. There is hardly any industry in the Taluk. The only work that the labourers hope to get is cutting trees in the forest and that is a sort of work which has its own limitations. Consequently there has been little improvement in the economic condition of the poor people of this taluk.

357. There is a proposal to start an Aluminium factory in Belgaum which is expected to cost as much as 32 crores. This scheme has already received the sanction of Mysore and it is likely to come about in short time. The Government of Mysore has agreed to supply electric energy at concessional rate. The main raw material for this industry is bauxite. Bauxite is however found in the forest areas of Khanapur and Supa Talukas, but that would not be sufficient for this Aluminium industry which is expected to turn out 30,000 tons of aluminium per annum, to be expanded to 10,000 tons per annum by stages. However there are substantial deposits of bauxite in Maharashtra State particularly in the District of Kolhapur. Out of the quantity of deposits of bauxite amounting to about 6½ million tons in the Kolhapur District four million tons are estimated to be available from the Amboli Ghat Section of the Chandgad taluk. If Chandgad is transferred to Mysore State and becomes a part of Belgaum District as before it would be very easy and convenient for the aluminium factory at Belgaum to exploit these mines for feeding the industry. Besides this exploitation will help the local people of Chandgad taluk by providing them with ample work and remuneration

that will go to better their economic condition. Hence in the interest of the industry as well as of the economic welfare of the people of Chandgad the taluka deserves to be transferred to Mysore.

358. No doubt linguistic homogeneity has its own advantages to some extent, but so far as this taluka is concerned, it was already a part of Belgaum District which has the benefits as well as disabilities of that position. Particularly because Belgaum is a bilingual area, the people of Chandgad feel no difficulty in carrying on their dealings whether in the fields of trade, education, medical or legal aid, etc. The Courts in Belgaum also being bilingual, people of Chandgad have little difficulty in their dealings with Courts. In High Schools and Colleges at Belgaum they can get education through Marathi. Hence they have no reason to complain on linguistic grounds because all amenities will be available to them through their own language.

359. A cool and dispassionate consideration of these factors will show that it is more in the interest of the people of Chandgad Taluka that they should come back and occupy their former position in the District of Belgaum. That would improve their position much better and would make them happy and economically better off. Besides it would be more convenient to administer that taluka, with Belgaum as Headquarters of the District than from Kolhapur. The Government of Mysore therefore recommends this step and suggests that the taluka be transferred back to Mysore.

WISHES OF THE PEOPLE

360. As already referred to the case on behalf of the Maharashtra Government is included in their "Memorandum on Readjustment of Border Areas" submitted to the Zonal Council in 1957. When the matter came up before the Four-Man Committee for consideration, Shri Y. B. Chavan, the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, presented to the Committee another statement in 1961. This was in reply to the case put forth by the Mysore Government before that Committee. In either of the two documents officially put forth by the Government of Maharashtra, no point is made out on the score of the wishes of the people, as supporting the transfer claimed by Maharashtra. But later on, a new case appears to have been developed. At the time of the joint session of the Maharashtra Legislature held on 16th March 1962, the then Governor of Maharashtra is reported to have asserted that the results of the general elections in the disputed boundary areas had expressed a verdict in favour of the transfer of the disputed areas to Maharashtra. He even suggested that the boundary disputes should be decided by accepting the results of the elections as a matter of highest priority. It may safely be accepted that these are the views of the Government of Maharashtra. This stand was further supported by the two

Maharashtra members on the Four-Man Committee in their report submitted in May 1962. It is argued that it is the first requisite of democracy that the views of the people ought to be respected. Besides, the opinions expressed by several Committees have been quoted by them in support of this stand.

361. There can be no dispute about the proposition that showing due respect to the voice of the people is one of the underlying principles of democracy. But, there are limitations about the extent of the wishes and also about the extent of the recognition or respect to be shown for the same. In a matter connected with the boundaries of a State, it is the wish of the Parliament or of the majority of its members expressed by votes in Parliament that counts and that is final and binding on all States. In such matters the expression of wishes by a few or by a region, has no binding value. That cannot be treated as a verdict which must prevail. The result of the votes cast at an election to the Legislature, is conclusive in so far as the right to get the seat of the Legislature is concerned and for nothing else. If, however, a party comes into power it is deemed to be an indication of the approval by the electors of the programme laid down in their Manifesto. It is a mandate to the members elected who are morally bound to keep their promise by trying to give effect to their programme of work. But their election confers no right on them, to claim that the same is binding on others, much less on the Assembly or on the Government. If it is meant that every elector who cast his vote in favour of a Pro-Maharashtra candidate should be deemed to have agreed to the transfer of the areas claimed-even that is too tall a claim to be accepted. At any rate such a verdict, even if it is conceded to be one, is binding on no one, and it confers no sort of right to any one—not even to the candidate elected.

362. With a view to understand the implications of the questions underlying the principle of "the wishes of the people" it would be necessary to analyse the questions involved. Ordinarily it cannot be denied that democracy is principally based on the Popular Will. It is therefore necessary to consider two questions : (1) whether Popular Will has any limitations or whether it should be deemed to be unlimited ; and (2) what should be deemed to be the purpose expression of a Popular Will on a specific point.

363. In any democracy there is one obvious limitation to the respecting of Popular Will, *viz.*, that nothing would be accepted which is repugnant to the integrity and security of the Nation. Supposing any particular region decides that it shall not remain within the Indian Union and that it should be permitted to go out, such a wish cannot be countenanced. This is an obvious limitation which is imposed on the people's wish as the very first requisite of democracy. In the same way every proposition supported or demanded by the people will

have to be scrutinised from the point of view of the interests of the nation as a whole and if the interests are likely to be adversely affected, such of those proposals will not be acceded to by any Government.

364. The question of redistribution of provinces and also of redistribution on linguistic basis, has been considered by several Committees and those Committees have discussed, how far the wishes of the people may be taken into consideration. For instance, the Telugu people in the then Madras State wanted to have a separate Andhra Province and they gave vent to this desire of theirs in several ways. Among the various factors to be taken into account, wishes of the people came to be reckoned as one of the factors for considering the question as to whether a separate State should or should not be formed. But it was not looked upon as a matter for consideration for the purpose of deciding whether a particular village or groups of villages or a taluk should be placed on the one or the other side of the border of the State. That is a matter which is to be decided mainly on considerations of administrative convenience. So long as an area lies within the Union of India, whether it lies in one State or the other ought to make little difference. If it results in any inconvenience or hardship, amends can be made for it by other ways. These are the general principles which have guided all the Committees as can be seen from the following discussions.

365. The Motilal Nehru Committee appointed in 1928 by the All Parties Conference, in the course of the discussions about problem of redistribution of Provinces observes :—

> " We who talk of self-determination on a larger scale cannot in reason deny it to a smaller area, provided of course, this does not conflict with any other important principle ..... ".

This has reference to the expression of popular desire for the formation of a particular Province or State, as in the case of the Telugu people of Madras referred to above. It has no reference to the question whether a particular bit of land should or should not be placed in that State strictly according to the wishes expressed by the people. The Linguistic Provinces Commission headed by Shri S. K. Dar went into the question more thoroughly. They observe. " It is generally recognised that before any linguistic area can claim to be formed into a Province it must satisfy certain tests and conditions and failure to comply with them would be a good ground for refusing the demand ". This necessarily means certain *objective tests* and does not include the *subjective* question of ' wishes of the people '. The position is further clarified in the following terms :—

> " And within its own borders and amongst the people speaking the same language there must be a large measure of agreement in regard to the formation of the new Province. And a new Province cannot be forced by

a majority upon a substantial minority of people speaking the same language."

These observations clearly show that the measure of agreement referred to, relates to the question of the formation of a new Province and to the question as to where its border should lie. Further on in para 148 of the Report they observe :—

" If it were possible to decide the question of formation of Linguistic Provinces with reference to the wishes of the people who want these provinces alone, we should have been prepared to gratify their wishes. We do not think, however, that a question of such national importance can be decided with reference to such wishes without taking into account the repercussions, which they would have on the country as a whole ".

366. When the same question was under review by the J. V. P. Committee (1949) they observed :—

" Nevertheless, if there is a strong and widespread feeling in an area for a linguistic province, a democratic Government must ultimately submit to it, unless there is grave danger to the State and unless this feeling comes into conflict with a rival feeling. If there is general consent and willingness then of course the difficulties are much less." Firstly, this explains that what a democratic Government will have to recognise is the strong wish for the formation of a Linguistic *Province*. Evidently this does not contemplate the recognition of a popular wish in respect of the allocation of a particular area to one State or the other. Secondly, the limitations to this Popular Will are also mentioned. If there is grave danger to the State or if the fulfilment of the wish goes counter to the wish of a rival group, that popular wish cannot be accepted by a democratic Government. In the case of allocation of areas on the border, there will usually be conflicting opinions expressed by the two rival groups. Under such circumstances, the question of the wishes of the people cannot be taken into consideration."

367. In para 228 of their Report, the S. R. Commission observes :—

" The wishes of the people of different areas as a factor bearing on re-organisation have, therefore, to be considered together with other important factors such as the human and material resources of the areas claiming statehood, the wishes of substantial minorities, the essential requirements of the Indian Constitution and the larger national interests."

368. The foregoing discussion shows that there are obvious limitations to the recognition of the popular wish. As already referred to, it cannot be one which conflicts with the integrity or security of the country, nor can it be one which conflicts with the interests of India as a whole.

369. Even where such a conflict does not arise, what is expected of a democratic government whenever a popular will is established, is to give proper consideration to that proposal and not necessarily to accept it as an unchangeable verdict. This finds a mention in the observations made by the J. V. P. Committee in their Report :—

> " Notwithstanding what we have said above, if public sentiment is insistent and overwhelming, the practicability of satisfying public demand with its implications and consequences *must be examined.*"

370. In the matter of allocation of areas into one State or another, there has been no occasion where Popular Will was adopted as binding. The question of fixing the boundaries has always been decided mainly on administrative convenience and also on some other objective considerations which we have discussed in detail. The latest and the most memorable instance where popular will was given the utmost weight was in the case of the territory of Goa. There again, the question was about the status of the territory of Goa, whether it should continue to remain as a Union Territory directly under the Government of India or whether it should become a part of the State of Maharashtra. The implications are almost the same as in the case of formation of a State, about which we have discussed above. It did not, certainly, involve the question of fixing the borders between two States or of allocation of a portion of the territory from one State or to another. At the time when this question of taking the opinion poll in Goa was being considered by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, a similar question was also mooted about taking an ' Opinion Poll ' on the Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute. But that was not approved by the Working Committee. While they decided upon an opinion poll in respect of Goa, almost at the same time the Working Committee decided that the Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute should be referred to a One-Man Commission. The obvious implication was that the two questions are not similar but different. As already explained, whereas the Goa case was one of the first category, the Maharashtra-Mysore dispute is of the second category discussed above. In the former case an application of the subjective test is proper while in the latter case it is only the objective test that ought to prevail.

371. For a better understanding of the case let us assume that in the northern part of Goa territory some of its portions are pro-merger and that they cast their votes accordingly. In case a claim is made that such areas should be carved out and transferred to Maharashtra, leaving behind the other areas which want to continue their status as an Union territory, could this be permitted ? Obviously not. This exemplifies that whereas an expression of people's wish may be regarded as an important factor for the purpose of formation of a State the question of

transfer of certain areas in the border to another State cannot be a matter that can be decided according to the whim of the majority. It must be subjected to certain objective tests as already discussed.

372. The next point for consideration is about the way in which an expression of the wishes of the people can be ascertained. The Maharashtra Government appear to urge that the result of the General Elections in the border areas is the most important verdict in favour of transfer. They also point out that some other bodies have passed resolution which also be taken as expression of the people's wish. This will be considered later.

373. In considering expression of the wishes of the people, the first question would again be the unit which should be taken for consideration. The question of unit has been considered in some detail in another connection. In main, the same general principles ought to apply here as well. If the results of an election are taken into account that will necessarily have reference to a constituency which might or might not be co-extensive with the requisite unit. At any rate it will be a smaller area with reference to an Assembly Constituency and a bigger area with reference to the Lok Sabha Constituency.

374. Whereas the opinion poll in Goa is a direct vote on the question, General Elections are never so. Generally there are various other factors that have a play in the elections to the Legislatures or other self-governing bodies.

375. In a General Election, the voters are supposed to be influenced by the manifestoes and to vote in favour of the party whose programme is agreeable to them. According to the arguments of the Government of Maharashtra certain members of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi are said to have succeeded in the elections by defeating some Congress candidates. It may be that the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi has, as its main plank, the transfer of certain areas from Mysore to Maharashtra State. The Samithi is a local and temporary body formed with the object of getting transferred certain areas to the State of Maharashtra. But the Indian National Congress is an all India party which has a hoary past and a broad national outlook. Having effected a re-organisation of all States in India, thus fulfilling the long-felt desire of the country as a whole, it no longer addresses itself in its manifesto to the petty squabbles regarding the distribution of a few villages from one side of the border of a State to another. It has many other important issues to place before the public, as adumbrated in its manifesto. It does not include the question of any border dispute or of the adoption of the formula proposed by Maharashtra. Thus it does not join issue with the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi Party on this question. Consequently it cannot be said that the results of the Elections to the Legislature amounts to a verdict of the electorate about the border disputes. Certain persons or parties which have a prejudice against the Congress are likely to vote in favour of the Maharashtra

Ekikaran Samithi simply to record their protest against the Congress—or its administration not necessarily to express their agreement with the objects or ideals of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi Party. A specific instance on this point is that of the Republican Party of India (consisting mainly of the Scheduled Castes people) who voted in the General Elections to the Assembly Constituencies in Belgaum District in favour of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi Party not because they approved their scheme but because they wanted to record their opposition against the Congress and somehow to defeat the Congress. In the recent elections it was found that the Swatantra Party and the D.M.K. who have little in common had made an alliance and tried to help each other simply because they both wanted to pull down the Congress from power. Thus the success of the M.E.S. Party in the General Elections cannot be interpreted to signify the verdict of the electorate in favour of the transfer of the areas in dispute.

376. This is so far as the theory is concerned. But in practice, there are various factors that go to influence the electorate. Oftentimes the personality of the candidate, his attitude towards the public, his nursing of the electorate-all those and such other factors play a very important part. There are also many other factors such as the community to which he belongs, the economic subservience of the voter, the threat or undue influence which the candidate exerts, the length of the purse which he can unleash, all play a very significant role. Under these circumstances little importance could be attached to the securing of votes or of success in the elections claimed by the pro-Maharashtra Section.

377. In this connection Goa affords a very telling illustration. In the first General Elections in that territory the Pro-merger party came out successful as the largest party and got into the saddle of Government On the basis of this success at the election they claimed that the verdict of the electorate was clearly in favour of merger with Maharashtra. They further passed a resolution in the Legislature in favour of merger and demanded immediate merger. The Gomantak Party repeatedly asserted that the result of the elections were no index of the actual wishes of the people regarding merger. Ultimately when the opinion poll was taken with the specific question of merger at issue, the actual verdict was against merger. The claims of Maharashtrians in the present case in no way different from those of Pro-mergerites in Goa.

378. In spite of this, it is urged that the success at the polls of Pro-Maharashtra persons is a significant point in their favour and even the number of votes polled by them is held up as a matter of great triumph. In Bidar District the Samyukta Maharashtra Samithi (which came into being with the avowed object of bifurcating the then State of Bombay and Unilingual State of Maharashtra) contested the elections with the issue of transfer of Marathi areas

in Mysore State as one of its planks for electioneering campaign. It appears that in the General Elections held in the year 1962, four candidates supported by them contested the elections in respect of 6 constituencies in the district of Bidar. Out of these 6. 4 seats went to Congress, 1 to Praja Socialist Party and 1 only out of the four candidates supported by Samyukta Maharashtra Samithi got elected in the Hulsoor constituency of Bhalki taluk by a narrow margin of 38 votes over his nearest rival, the Congress candidate. It may be mentioned that in that election, the P.S.P. also supported *status quo* on the border question and opposed the transfer of any areas to Maharashtra.

379. In the districts of Belgaum and Karwar there was no candidate set up or supported by the Samyukta Maharashtra Samithi in the General Elections held in 1962. It is, however, claimed that five of the candidates who succeeded in the election belonged to M.E.S. which is another party that is carrying on the agitation for the transfer of certain areas from Mysore to Maharashtra State. But that party is not one of the recognised parties and has not been assigned any symbol at the elections. So far as the District of Karwar is concerned one candidate contested the General Elections in 1962 with the support of the M.E.S. In the District of Belgaum however 5 candidates supported by the M.E.S. came out successful in 5 out of 18 Assembly Constituencies. It may, however, be mentioned here that at the time of General Elections held in 1957 there was no candidate either on behalf of the M.E.S. or Samyukta Maharashtra Samithi for any of the constituencies in Belgaum or Karwar Districts.

380. Turning to the 1967 elections, there are 6 seats for Legislative Assembly from the District of Bidar, out of which 4 lie in the disputed area, *viz.*, Aurad, Bhalki, Hulsoor and Basavakalyan. The first three of them have returned Congress candidates, while the last has returned an independent. There was no candidate from the Samyukta Maharashtra Samithi or the M.E.S. Party.

381. In the 1967 elections, there was no official or recognised candidate from that Party in the Belgaum and Karwar Districts. But out of the candidates who are Pro-Maharashtra, 4 have been returned from Belgaum District including Nippani and 1 from Karwar. One Congress candidate has been returned from Belgaum Taluka.

382. As for the elections to the Lok Sabha the Congress candidates have always been successful. The M.E.S. Party did, however, support some independent candidates but they were unsuccessful.

383. In a pamphlet entitled " Maharashtra's case in brief, on its border dispute with Mysore " published by the Government of Maharashtra in 1966, not only are the elections to the Legislative Assembly for 1957 and 1962 mentioned but also the elections to the Taluk Development Boards of Belgaum, Karwar and Bidar find a mention. We wonder how the results of these

elections are being interpreted in favour of Maharashtra. No elections to these bodies are ever fought on party lines. The infirmities attaching to the General Elections to the Legislatures are also applicable to these elections. Apart from that the election to bodies like Taluk Development Board or Village Panchayat are mainly intended to select a proper person or persons to administer the affairs of the institution concerned. The question of the principles involved in a border dispute is never present either in the mind of the candidates or of the electors. In the case of a bilingual area, it may be that in some cases the successful candidate may be a Marathi speaking man or in some others a Kannada speaking man. That is no indication that the electors want the area to be transferred to Maharashtra or otherwise. Very recently a Kannada gentleman was elected as Mayor of Bombay. That does not mean that the Bombay people desire that it should be transferred to Mysore.

384. Similar questions had cropped up before the Chief Justice L. S. Misra who was entrusted with the work of deciding whether Bellary should go to Mysore or to Andhra Pradesh. Discussing the question of the 'wishes of the people' as reflected in the elections to Panchayats, he remarked "It appears that Panchayat Boards verdict cannot be deemed to reflect the verdict of the village concerned. They merely indicate the personal predilection of the Chairman or the Members since the Boards were elected for other purposes."

385. No value can be attached to the results of elections to the Taluk Development Boards or to the Village Panchayats.

AGITATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

386. If importance is to be given to what is called the wishes of the people it will inevitably lead to agitational activities. One can understand such activities for educating people about the merits of a case or for pursuading them to accept one's point of view in the matter. Such sort of canvassing is perfectly legitimate in democracy. But often times they do not stop at these legitimate limits. If, for instance, one wants transfer of certain areas from Mysore to Maharashtra, he will begin to talk ill against Mysore, and create a feeling of hatred. The same happens *mutatis mutandis* if areas from Maharashtra are claimed to be transferred to the Mysore State. An unduly dark picture of Maharashtra would be painted. Like members of one family, States are but equal partners in India. It would be most unfortunate if ill-will and hatred are to be created between each other. That should be avoided as far as possible.

387. The giving of importance to the so-called wishes of people, leads to agitational methods in another way. In order to show that the public of a particular village or town is in favour of a particular view, the methods of expressing seek the way of Hartals, Bundhs, Ghera-Daloes, leading to No-Tax campaign, etc. It is needless to say what an amount of inconvenience and hardship they cause to the innocent public in general. This aspect appears to demand no attention

or consideration of those who are responsible to incite or organise them. Although, in the beginning these exhibitions are started by good people with noble motives, but later unsocial elements intervene and take advantage of the situation for their own personal ends. Shops are broken up, houses are plundered, properties are set fire to by unsocial elements. These are the normal results in the wake of such Bundhs and Ghera-Daloes. But all these are the normal consequences of what starts as an innocent idea of giving expression to the wishes of the people.

388. What is said above is not an idle discourse. It has happened in some measure or other in the agitation that was carried on in the border areas claimed by Maharashtra. Such agitations were incited mostly by interested persons from Maharashtra or by " a few disgruntled persons who want to make political capital out of any situation ". Whenever a high ranking political leader or a Union Minister or some such high-ranking authority passes through Belgaum or Nippani, big crowds are collected and made to cry slogans in favour of transfer of these areas to Maharashtra, just to create an impression, in their minds that all persons clamour for it. It is significant to note that sometimes such gatherings are swelled by importing people from outside. The people from outside the State not only supply the brain and brawn for it but they even finance if necessary. In Belgaum, Satyagrahas were organised and people were exorted to go to jail. Those who courted jail were not only paid for, but some of them actually came from outside the State. All this is the result of the agitational approach for which the main incentive is the attempt to show that the public clamour for the transfer.

389. Such agitational activities may be justified if they are designed to be non-violent. But even if they are originally planned to be so, sooner or later they get out of the grip even of the organisers and they ultimately result in violence and end in damage to property and danger to life. There have been several instances of this nature. Agitational activities carried on in the name of the border disputes, have led to violent and dangerous acts. One or two such events may be mentioned here. In the year 1960 the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police had gone to the village called Yallur near Belgaum. for making recoveries of Land revenue as the people had stopped payment of Tax under the plea of the border dispute. Shots were fired at them and there was a Providential escape.

390. One more catastrophic event that needs to be mentioned is the derailment of an Express train running in the mid of night somewhere near Desur village. This happened on 26th May 1966 at about 2 A.M. According to the Railway authorities, this was caused by the removal of fish plates. As a result of this accident, the engine and 3 bogies were capsized and one was derailed. Twenty-three persons were killed and 26 injured. Whoever the authors of the crime may be and whatever their motive the fact remains that it was a deliberate

act by some human agency—not for the purpose of causing death or damage to any specific individual but to satisfy the urge for some agitational activity.

391. The Government of Mysore, however, has all along been discouraging any agitational approach to this problem. They also feel that undue importance being given to the wishes of the people is sure to result in agitational approaches. According to them the matters have to be settled by mutual discussion and appeal to good sense by sitting across the table. It is for these reasons that the Mysore Government has not given any scope for the Kannada people in Mysore to start any sort of agitation against the Maharashtrian Hartals or Bandhs. It must also be said that good sense has prevailed in and that Mysore people have never reacted in spite of provocations by Maharashtrians. On one occasion, however, there was a popular uproar against the decision of the Working Committee but it must be said the Kannada people observed perfect non-violence.

392. As admitted by the Government of Maharashtra itself there are within Maharashtra State several areas which are Kannada-speaking and which are legitimately to go to Mysore State. Besides those there are some more areas which Mysore wants to claim. It was not difficult for the Government of Mysore or at least for the public of Mysore to incite and organise agitations within the borders of Maharashtra. But no such attempt was ever made and even the local people of those areas have not taken to agitational activities. But unfortunately this attitude is likely to be and it has been misunderstood by third parties. An impression has been created in that Mysore has no claims against Maharashtra in spite of the fact that several Kannada areas are admittedly lying in Maharashtra. Because of such persistent agitation of Maharashtra even the Prime Minister said that the question of border disputes has been alive all these years and she has not a word to say about the peaceful and non-violent reactions of the people of Mysore in spite of provocations. This is a very unfortunate compliment for the peaceful and non-violent people.

393. We will not be surprised if such agitational methods are repeated before the One-Man Commission just to create an impression upon the Chairman's mind and to make a show of large public opinion behind the claim. But the Government of Mysore is sure that a seasoned judicial mind of the Chairman cannot be moved by such agitational approaches. But the Government of Mysore is really worried by the leaders of Maharashtra border agitations proclaim even now. They have said that if the conclusions of the One-Man Commission go against Maharashtra, they would not accept the same but they would fight against them. They possibly mean that they will start further and stronger agitations and will try to impress upon the Members of the Parliament. It is not unlikely that the powerful influences of the big and rich State of Maharashtra and their numerous Members of Parliament may win the day when ultimately the question will be before the Parliament. However, Mysore has implicit faith in the justice of their case and rely upon the Almighty to uphold their cause.

APPENDIX 'A'.

Treatment of Linguistic Minorities by Mysore and Maharashtra

A study in contrast.

The Reports of the Minorities Commission in regard to the treatment meted to the linguistic minorities in Mysore and Maharashtra by the respective State Governments present a study in contrast. While the Government of Mysore have all along endeavoured to provide all concessions and facilities prescribed by the Chief Ministers' Conference held in 1961, the Government of Maharashtra have yet to show genuine regard to the interests of linguistic minorities.

Article 350A of the Constitution of India relates to the safeguards guaranteed for the linguistic minorities. The safeguards pertain to the educational facilities at the primary and secondary stages ; provision for text-books, use of minority language for official purposes and recruitment to State services. A scheme of safeguards relating to these matters was worked out by the Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Central Ministers held in the year 1961.

The First Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities pertains to the period ending 31st July 1958. The latest report available is for the period ending 31st December 1964.

In his latest report (Seventh), the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities referring to educational safeguards for linguistic minorities in Mysore says :

> "A comparison of 1961-62 figures with that of 1962-63 revealed that there was considerable improvement in imparting education through Urdu, English, Tamil, Malayalam, Marathi and Hindi" (Para 97).

Referring to the same subject, in respect of Maharashtra the report says :—

> "The State Government have furnished statistical data for the year 1962-63 only. Even these figures are in respect of 17 out of 26 districts of the State. Though the State Government officials promised to furnish all the required statistics " very shortly " they were still awaited at the time of writing of the report". (para 103).

Referring to the complaint that there were no adequate arrangements for education through Marathi in Haliyal (North Kanara District) the same Report mentions that the Mysore Government had reported that the complaint was not based on facts and that the facilities provided for imparting education through the medium of Marathi were on the increase. (Para 143)

The following facts as furnished by the Department of Education speak for themselves. In Belgaum District, the number of Marathi schools increased from 517 in 1956-57 to 549 in the year 1965-66. The number of teachers and the strength in these schools increased from 1,482 and 56,487 in 1956-57 to 2,417 and 96,030 in 1965-66 respectively. In the North Kanara District, the number of Marathi Schools rose from 87 in 1956-57 to 127 in 1965-66. The strength in these schools and the number of teachers increased from 7,093 and 187 in 1956-57 to 10,020 and 271 in 1965-66 respectively. In Bidar District, the number of Marathi schools rose from 138 to 164 and the strength in the schools from 9,184 to 12,415 during the period.

The latest Report also stated that the Maharashtra's report in regard to complaints regarding inadequate number of Kannada Medium primary schools in the District of Sholapur and Osmanabad, lack of Kannada text-books from primary schools onwards and inadequate number of Kannada medium primary schools under Bombay Municipal Corporation was still awaited. (Para 148). These complaints pertain to January 1963.

In the Fifth Report of the Commission, reference is made to a complaint made by Dr. N. V. Gadgil, the then Governor of Punjab alleging that the Marathi schools in the Districts transferred to Mysore were neglected and that the schools started by the Vivekavardhini Society of Hyderabad in the (Hyderabad Karnatak) Districts transferred to Mysore were also being neglected. After investigating this complaint, the Commission found that whereas on 1st November 1956, there were 783 Marathi schools with 81,289 pupils and 2,221 teachers the number of such schools rose to 886 with 1,10,334 pupils and 3,046 teachers by 1st April 1961 in the six Districts of Karnatak area—Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, North Kanara, Bidar and Gulbarga. It added that there were no Marathi Schools run by the Vivekavardhini Society of Hyderabad in the Districts transferred to Mysore (Paras 331 and 332).

In Mysore State during 1961-62, these were 31 Secondary Schools imparting instruction through the medium of Marathi and 34 Schools teaching Marathi as a Language subject. 13,637 students were receiving instructions in Marathi from 721 teachers employed. (Page 200. App. XII. VII Report).

The Maharashtra Government had not furnished the relative reports in respect of secondary education for the year 1961-62 to 1963-64 (page 211. App. XII-7th Report). The Maharashtra Government had not issued orders laying down the minimum strength of linguistic minority pupils which would make it imperative to provide mother-tongue as medium of instruction in Secondary Schools (Seventh Report-para 165). This is in contrast with the orders of Government of Mysore that there should be provision to mother-tongue as the medium of instruction where there is a medium strength of 60 pupils in the last four

standards of higher secondary stage and 15 pupils in each such standarad (VII Report ; para 164).

Text-Books : The Government of Mysore has a scheme through which text books are also published in minority languages and sold at subsidised rates for providing facilities to minority linguistic groups. In contrast to this, the position in Maharashtra in the words of the Minority Commissioner is : (7th Report para 225).

> " Text-Books in minority languages such as Gujarati and Kannada are prescribed from amongst those being used in the neighbouring States. The Government also observed that due to difference in syllabi, difficulty is being experienced in adopting these books. The State Government also expressed their opinion that this difficulty would remain even after the model text books have been prepared."

The Report of the Commissioner reveals the following facts :—

Text-Books and maps in Kannada are not supplied in Maharashtra in Primary and Secondary schools. Kannada candidates were not permitted to answer the senior P. T. C. course examination in their mother-tongue although Marathi candidates were allowed the facility. Kannada has not been included as a language along with Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu in Tailoring Training course of the Technical Education Department and difficulties were experienced by pupils in Bombay as there was only one Kannada medium school with 2,500 pupils on the rolls. Adequate number of Kannada medium schools have not been opened in the City of Bombay. This complaint had not been considered by the Government of Maharashtra till December 1964, though the complaints pertained to 1963. (Seventh Report - para 286).

The Government of Mysore have ordered that wherever a linguistic minority constitutes 15 % or more, petitions and representations should be accepted in the minority language and replies given in that language as far as possible ; handouts and publicity material be given in minority language ; all important Government notices should be published in minority languages; forms to be used by the public should be printed both in the regional language and in the language of the minority language and permission should be given to file documents in the minority languages in the courts of the area (Government of Mysore Press Release No. P. 177/1966 of 12th May 1966).

In regard to registration of documents in the various districts, the Government of Mysore's Orders are that Kannada and English be used in all Registration Districts and Sub-districts, Telugu in Bellary, Marathi in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, North Kanara and the Sub-Districts of Aland, Gulbarga and Bidar and Urdu in Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur (Press Release No. 177/1966, dated 12th May 1966.)

The Government of Mysore has clarified in the Press Release of 12th May 1966 that besides Kannada and English, Telugu is used in Bellary District ; Kannada and Marathi in Belgaum and North Kanara Districts, Kannada and Tulu in South Kanara District and Kannada, Marathi and Urdu in Bidar District.

Referring to the position obtaining in Maharashtra, the Report states that the complaints made in 1963 regarding the refusal of Kannada applications and evidences by judicial and executive Departments are not yet replied to by that Government (Seventh Report—para 357).

The Seventh Report further adds that according to Government of Mysore, Government Notices, etc., are being published in Marathi also in the three taluks of Belgaum District (Para 347). But the Government of Maharashtra while agreeing to provide this facility in principle have not yet issued any orders. (VII Report—Para 297). Replies to representations are not sent in Kannada.

Printing of Electoral Rolls in Minority Languages.

In Mysore State, electoral rolls of Assembly Constituencies are prepared both in Kannada and Marathi in respect of the following constituencies :—

Aurad ; Bhalki ; Hulsur ; Karwar ; Haliyal ; Khanapur ; Belgaum ; Uchagaon; Bagewadi ; Nipani and Sadalga.

In contrast to this, electoral rolls to Assembly Constituencies in Maharashtra are nowhere prepared in Kannada, although there are Constituencies in which considerable number of people speak Kannada. A few of the names of such constituencies are as follows :—

(1) Gadhinglaj (Kolhapur District).
(2) Shirol (Kolhapur District).
(3) Jath (Sangli District).
(4) Akkalkot (Sholapur District).
(5) Mangalwedha (Sholapur District).
(6) South Sholapur (Sholapur District).
(7) Omarga (Osmanabad District).

Recruitment to State Services.

Referring to the recruitment to the State Services, the Government of Mysore had made it amply clear in their Press Release of 12th May 1966 that candidates seeking employment to the posts under Government need not possess any initial qualification in Kannada but are required to acquire it within the period of probation. Language is not a bar to the recruitment to the services in Mysore. (VII Report : para 379).

As against this, the extract from the Seventh Report (para 382) pertaining to Maharashtra is as follows :—

> "English continues to be the medium of examination for all recruitment. Selected candidates are required to pass a translation test in the Regional language within a certain specified time. Although the Maharashtra Government after a protracted correspondence with the Commissioner agreed to delete this translation paper from the syllabi for examinations for recruitment to certain categories of posts including Deputy Collectors, Mamlatdars, Deputy Superintendents of Police and Superintendent of Police, Greater Bombay,.....it seems that it has not been acted upon".

Apart from the endeavour of the State Government to provide adequate safeguards to linguistic minorities, the fact that no single community is in a position of dominance is another factor that is conducive to the spirit of tolerance prevailing in Mysore State. As observed by the State Reorganisation Commission, "In the United Karnataka, it has been estimated that a little more than 20 per cent, of the population may be Lingayats, between 13 and 14 per cent Vakkaligas, and about 17 to 18 per cent Harijans. It is clear that no one community will, therefore, be dominant, and any one section can be reduced to the status of a minority, if other groups combine against it. These estimates of the communal composition of the new State are naturally not firm, because the figures which have been quoted vary considerably. They serve, however, to illustrate the problem."

APPENDIX 'B'

Linguistic Minorities

The foregoing discussions will show that in an attempt to attain linguistic homogeneity the highest extent to which it is possible to go is what is proposed in the Formula discussed above, namely, that any village or area, where 51 per cent of the population speak a particular language, the same should be transferred to the particular linguistic State, provided it is contiguous to that State. Even with such an arrangement it is not possible to have an absolutely unilingual State. In every such village there are bound to be persons speaking other language or languages and their percentage may go up even to 49 per cent in a conceivable case. As already discussed, persons speaking other language or languages will necessarily form a minority in the linguistic State to which that village is joined. Thus the proposed solution is not an unmixed good.

The Government of Maharashtra claims that the object of the formula is to reduce linguistic minorities to the minimum, and not to avoid minorities altogether. According to them, it is no use creating minorities and thus a minority problem and then trying to find out a solution for the same. One would see the force of this argument if by adopting the Formula suggested by them the proportion of linguistic minorities is reduced to a negligible or insignificant proportion, if not obliterated altogether. But it is impossible to create a State which is completely unilingual. Between two States, speakig two different languages there is bound to be a bilingual belt. If, by keeping a village in one State, one section of the residents become a minority in the State, by transferring it to the other State, the other linguistic section will be reduced to a minority in the State to which it is transferred. This can be seen from the figures of population in respect of the areas that are proposed to be transferred from the State of Mysore to Maharashtra. The total population involved in the transfer is 6,70,000 (in round figures). Out of them 3,95,000 speak Marathi. This works at 58 per cent of the total population. Assuming that they get certain advantages by the transfer, it also means that 42 per cent do not get that advantage and the Kannada speaking pepople certainly lose the advantages they were enjoying and on the contrary they will be placed in a positively disadvantageous position in the New State. They not only lose the benefit of being in a State of their own languages as at present and with a linguistic majority group ; but they will be put in a State of different language and will form a linguistic minority group. They have thus a double disadvantage.

Since there are bound to be linguistic minorities even after the transfer according to the Formula suggested by the Government of Maharashtra, certain safeguards for such minorities will have to be devised. The States Reorganisation Commission was alive to this question and has devoted a special Chapter for consideration of this problem and has proposed several safeguards for linguistic minorities. Some of them have been accepted and are being followed in many States. The minority problem whether in the linguistic field or in the communal field is posing a serious threat to the integrity and security of the Nation. The Central Government, and particularly the Prime Minister, are bestowing serious thought for the solution of this problem. A Special Body called the National Integration Council has been constituted to watch and study the root causes of this trouble and to devise remedies to bring about National Integration. It is not for us here to discuss about the safeguards to the minorities or to suggest any.

The form in which this question poses a problem before us is whether, as the Government of Maharashtra proposes, the present boundaries of the States should be disturbed with a view to reducing the size of the problem of linguistic minorities; or, whether the problem of linguistic minorities and their safeguards should be faced squarely and proper solution found out. The line taken by the Government of Mysore is in favour of the latter course. Since the linguistic minorities are inevitable the problem of safeguards for them does persist whatever the principles on which the borders between the States are drawn. As there are obvious limitations to the realisation of a unilingual State, the minorities are bound to remain in every State. The question of safeguards has got to be solved equitably and in a way which should satisfy both sides and also the sense of justice and fairplay. It cannot be said that such a solution is impossible or beyond the ken of human ingenuity. One such safeguards is established so as to neutralise the disabilities of a linguistic minority, it becomes immaterial in which State the linguistic group is placed. In our opinion, the real problem is one of devising suitable safeguards. The location of a linguistic group in one State or another will not then become a matter of any serious consequence. If this view is accepted there would be no point in seeking to disturb the present boundaries of States established by the State Reorganisation Act.

There is one more aspect of the problem of linguistic minorities. Apart from the present move made by the Government of Maharashtra for the transfer of certain areas from Mysore to Maharashtra, there is local agitation in some of the areas concerned and in some cases it has reached great proportions. It is said that this agitation is not one merely carried on by local linguistic leaders but that it is fed and fanned by linguistic fanatics from outside the State. Whoever may be the cause (that is not for us to find out) it is certain the grounds on which they whip up local enthusiasm will be by exaggerating to the people the supposed

disabilities caused by reason of their being a linguistic minority group in the State. It is, therefore, necessary for us to examine if there do exist any such disabilities peculiar to a particular area. We will discuss this when we take up respective areas for consideration. But at this stage we propose to deal with the disabilities of a general nature.

The disabilities can be classified into three groups as done by the States Reorganisation Commission in their report, namely, (1) the right of instruction in the mother tongue, (2) use of minority languages for official purposes and (3) possibility of discrimination in the matter of recruitment to services.

So far as Primary Education in the mother tongue of the population is concerned it should be noted that the areas in question (except those in the districts of Bidar and Gulbarga) were all originally in Bombay State which is the present Maharashtra State. The rules then obtaining in respect of Primary Education continue to be followed. Hence no objection can be raised by the Government of Maharashtra so long as their own rules are followed. There was, however, a cry raised that Kannada was being introduced as a compulsory language in the Marathi Primary Schools in certain villages round about Nippani. The Chief Minister of Mysore made a statement on the floor of the Assembly that no such compulsion was being made and that Kannada would be taught only to such Marathi students whose parents desire that it should be taught in addition to Marathi. Similar principles are followed even in the districts of Bidar and Gulbarga. Prior to the Reorganisation of States there were some Marathi Schools in the areas in question. They are not only being continued by the Government of Mysore but some new schools are said to have been started. Hence there should be no room for complaint on this score.

As against this, several complaints were received by us in the course of our tour of the Kannada parts of Maharashtra that in many Kannada villages there were no Kannada schools and that in some Kannada villages Marathi schools only were run. Horwad is a village in Shirol Taluk of Kolhapur District with a population of about 3,000 souls. Maharashtra Government concedes that it is a Kannada village and proposes its transfer to Mysore. It has no Kannada school but there is a Marathi School. In the whole of Shirol Taluk, as a matter of fact, there are Kannada schools only in two villages, namely, Akkiwat and Rajapur although even according to the case of Maharashtra Government the Kannada Majority villages number as many as 19. We mention these two instances merely as an illustration. According to our information similar state of affairs exists in other Kannada areas within the State of Maharashtra. In this connection we had requested the Maharashtra Government to supply us information as to the Kannada villages in Maharashtra area where there are no schools and such Kannada villages where there are Marathi schools and where there are Kannada schools. The Government of Maharashtra has merely supplied us the general rules in

respect of opening Primary Schools wherever a sufficient number of students are available but they have not given us the information asked for as above said. Hence we are not in a position to give a more detailed information.

Our attention was drawn in the course of our visit to certain areas that in examination papers printed in Kannada for the S.S.C. Public Examination presented to the students of Akkalkot taluk, there were numerous mistakes in the language as well as in printing. It was difficult to make head or tail of the words and sentences in certain cases. In one case the word printed was a vulgar term, possibly a mistake for some other word. Similar complaints were made in respect of examination papers of the Mysore Government in respect of Marathi examinations held in that State. We mention these complaints not with a view to criticise the Governments; but to express our opinion that these are matters which can be easily rectified with proper care and caution. We are not prepared, however, to accept the contention of those who presented these complaints to us, namely, that for the reason of such treatment they receive, the area concerned should be transferred from Maharashtra to Mysore or *vice versa*.

So far as the official language is concerned, in the Districts of Belgaum and Karwar it was Kannada since the introduction of the British Rule. Although some of the very early survey records of the middle of the last century are in Modi script, the later survey records in Belgaum are all in Kannada. The Kamal Patrak of the year 1888-89 is in Kannada. The village and other revenue records are all along in Kannada except in a few villages which were originally parts of native States like Sangli, Kurundwad, Mudhol, Ramdurg, etc., whose Rulers were Maharashtrians or donees from the Peshwas. The Police Records in Belgaum have always been maintained in Kannada. The language in all Civil Courts in this district was also Kannada all along. But in the year 1927 Marathi was introduced as an additional language of the Civil Courts at Belgaum and Chikkodi (*vide* Government Notification No. 2433/2, dated 21st September 1927). This state of affairs continues even after the Reorganisation of States.

At the time of the merger of the former Indian States into the Indian Dominion in the year 1948, the Government of Bombay linked the areas concerned with the talukas in which they were located and if they were bigger units they were formed into separate taluks and put into adjoining districts. At that time, in all these areas, particularly of those which were retained as independent taluks question of official language was not determined. Some of these were definitely Kannada speaking areas but were formerly under Marathi Rulers with Marathi enforced as official language. The Government of Bombay declared that the official language of such areas should be both Marathi and Kannada with an assurance that at a later date the question would be specifically taken up and decided.

KARNATAK STATE ARCHIVES
GALORE

It appears that in the last quarter of 1949 the Government of Bombay took up the question of deciding the official language of such bilingual areas of the merged States. As already referred to above a Circular letter (No. 2026/46, dated 15th October 1949—Political and Services Department) was issued by the Government of Bombay inviting reports from the Collectors in this connection. In that letter it was suggested that a Taluka or Mahal should be the unit and that 20 per cent of the total population should be deemed to be a substantial minority sufficient for the purposes of declaring an area as bilingual. Although not a single village of any of the merged States had been included in the district of Karwar, advantage was taken of this circular letter for introducing Marathi as the official language in the three talukas of Karwar, Haliyal and Supa by declaring them as bilingual areas. We have already referred to the fact that this declaration was on the assumption that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi. This linguistic complexion of the official language in these areas is not altered after the Reorganisation of States, whether since its inception the order was right or wrong. It appears that this action of the Bombay Government evoked a storm of opposition from the public both in the Press and on the Platform. It was characterised as uncalled for and as one engineered with the help of a particular local District Officer. With a view to pacify this agitation and to allay the general feelings a Press Note was issued by the Government of Bombay on 24th June 1953. It reads thus :

> ".....Government desires to make it clear that the recognition of those areas as bilingual is merely for administrative purposes and that the orders have no political significance *nor are they redolent of the linguistic position of the areas in question*...The orders have been based on the principle that in bilingual areas where a language, other than the language spoken by the majority of the people, is spoken by a minority of not less than 20 per cent of the population that language should also be recognised for official purposes. From the fact that a language is recognised as an additional regional language in any area it should not however be inferred that it is intended to replace the principal regional language in all official business of the area by the additional regional language. The object of recognising a language as an additional regional language is to provide facilities to the people speaking that language in receiving notices and other communications from Government offices in the language spoken by them."

It should ordinarily be expected that similar fixation should have been made by the Government of Bombay in respect of all the bilingual areas whether the predominant language of the area was Kannada or Marathi and whether the official language was till then Marathi or Kannada. It is unfortunate that this has not been done in respect of talukas like Akkalkot, South Sholapur, Jath, Shirol and Gadhinglaj, etc. In reply to a query by us in this behalf, the Government of Maharashtra states as follows : (*vide* L. No. SR/BRA—1061—C—12281, dated 27th December 1961).

> "Item 1 :—At the District/Taluka level, if the total population of a linguistic minority constitutes 30 per cent or more, such District or Taluka is to be regarded as bilingual

for the purposes of administration. According to 1951 Census figures the talukas of Akkalkot, South Sholapur and Jath are eligible for being declared as bilingual. The question of issuing instructions in this regard is however, under the consideration of Government and necessary orders will be issued as soon as 1961 figures become available.

Item 2:—The Principles laid down by the Government of India in their Memorandum on Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities, circulated to State Governments in 1956, for recognising a particular area as bilingual have been accepted by this Government and will be implemented as soon as 1961 Census figures become available."

It is difficult to understand why this obvious matter should be kept under consideration and further why implementation should be postponed to await the Census figures of 1961, when the three talukas are admittedly bilingual. Inspite of such differentiations at the hands of the Maharashtra Government, Kannada people of those areas as elsewhere, have not resorted to agitational methods. That may be because the Government of Mysore refuses to encourage any such agitations calculated to create bad blood between two neighbours. It would be for the good of all if similar attitude is taken by the Government of Maharashtra and if such agitating elements get a discouragement, as some times remarked by their Chief Minister.

Konkani Language—Its Early History

We next turn to the claim of the Government of Maharashtra that for the purposes of linguistic majority, persons speaking Konkani language should be added to those who speak Marathi. In other words, for the purposes of the linguistic homogeneity they want us to consider that Konkani is equivalent to Marathi. This claim is based on the averment that Konkani is but a dialect of Marathi. When the Government of Mysore disputed this proposition and came out with a case that Konkani is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra replied that Marathi and Konkani both belong to the same family, namely, Aryan family of languages on the ground that both are derived from Sanskrit. In short, according to him, if Konkani is not a daughter of Marathi, she is undoubtedly its sister.

In order to understand the significance of this part of the case it would be useful to mention a few facts. On the basis of the above theory, the Government of Maharashtra claims almost three talukas of North Kanara District namely, Karwar, Supa and Haliyal. Marathi population in these talukas is very small being 6.7 per cent, 39.8 per cent and 51.6 per cent respectively. Hence in order to sustain their claim to these talukas the kinship of Konkani is sought. The memorandum of the Government of Maharashtra gives figures and percentages not of the people speaking Marathi and of those speaking Konkani separately but the cumulative total of the people speaking the two languages. The percentage of Marathi speaking people is thus bloated up and shown to be much higher than what it really is.

As already mentioned above, the ground for adding these two figures is the kinship claimed to exist between the two languages. It is an admitted fact that Konkani is purely a spoken language and that it has no script. It would be useful to have certain clear ideas about Konkani language and about the Konkan Region. As commonly understood, the word 'Konkan' is applied to denote that strip of land which lies along the Western Coast, *i. e.*, between the Arabian Sea on the one side and the Sahyadri Mountains on the other. About the northern and southern limits of Konkan, however, there is no unanimity. Some claim that it stretches as far as Tapti river towards the North and in the South as far as Cochin and even further South upto Cape Camorin. In his book, "Saraswat Samaj" Keshava Kudwa observes : "the strip on the Western Coast along the Arabian Sea is sought to be divided into four regions known as Kerala, Tuluva, Haiga and Konkana." According to this, the area from Karwar and South below was called Haiga and beyond Karwar Northwards upto Bombay as Konkan. He calls

Gomantaka or Goa as Dakshina Konkan. In common parlance the word "Konkan" is applied to the region covered by the districts of Kolaba and Ratnagiri and also to the State of Goa. Some however extend the Southern boundary upto the town of Karwar also. Such is the present claim of the Government of Maharashtra.

It appears that from the earliest times Goa, also called Gomanta, is the home of the Konkani language. In the book "Survey of India" (Vol VII) Grierson observes :—

> "The original seat of the language (Konkani) was Gomanta or Goa, and it is therefore, often called Gomantaki or Goanese."

After the Portuguese conquered Goa there was religious persecution. As a result of the Inquisition started by the Portuguese in about 1541, many of the pepople of Goa left the place and went Northwards and settled in the Southern parts of Ratnagiri District. Similarly, some went towards the South and settled at Karwar and in the regions round about. It also appears that some moved farther South to Mangalore and to Cochin and even further down. Referring to these persons it is mentioned in the District Gazetteer of South Kanara as follows :

> "These new comers who had thus hailed South from Konkan were naturally called Konkanasthas,or Konkanigas or Konkanis, all of which names mean people of Konkana."

This indicates the place from where they migrated and not the name of the region where they settled. These persons "nevertheless still regard Goa as their mother-land", and the temples of their family Gods are located in Goa and they are still worshipped by them. Wherever they went these emigrants naturally carried with them their mother-tongue Konkani. In this way Konkani language travelled far beyond its original home-land Goa. It would therefore be incorrect to call all that area wherever Konkani is spoken as Konkan.

It would not therefore be correct to assume that Konkani is the predominant language spoken throughout the whole of Konkan itself. The terms 'Konkan' and 'Konkani' are not identical in extent. Ordinarily a language is co-extensive with the region where it is spoken and *vice-versa*. But it is not so with Konkan and the Konkani language. Konkan appears to be the name primarily given to the region. The language spoken by the earliest settlers in a part of the region appears to have received the name Konkani.

Tradition has it that a section of people originally residing in Trihotra on the banks of the Saraswati river in Videha (Southern part of Magadha) migrated Southwards, came to Konkan and settled somewhere in Goa or Gomanta. These settlers are called Saraswats. It is the language of these people that has developed into what is now known as Konkani. It is further stated that the language originally spoken by the residents of Trihotra was derived from Ardhamaghadhi.

In earlier ages there were fewer chances of contact between Konkan and up-country called " Desh " as they are divided by the Sahyadri mountains. Hence there were fewer opportunities for Marathi language to produce any influence over Konkani. For a long time from the days of Mauryan kings, Konkani region was under one rule. With the disappearance of the Chalukyan rule in the 9th century A. D., Konkan came to be split up into two. Northern Konkan was ruled by Silharas of Thana and by the Yadavas all of whom were Kannada Kings. They were later followed by the Muslims. But South Konkan passed under another dynasty of Silharas and then under the Kadambas, Bahamanis and Vijayanagar kings, etc. All these kings (except the Bahamanis of Bijapur) were Kannada Rulers. The splitting up of Konkan into two regions coupled with lack of transport facilities in ancient times were responsible for the dialectical differences that arose in course of time between Konkani spoken in the North and that prevailing in the South.

After the fall of Devagiri, Bhima Deva, son of the defeated Yadava king went to North Konkan and established himself as an independent ruler. He gave asylum to Marathi speaking people fleeing before the Muslims. The result was that Konkani of the North was appreciably affected by Marathi. As the Konkani of the North alone got modified under the Marathi influence, similarity between Gujarathi and Konkani in the South still persisted. In his elaborate treatise, "La Formation De La Langue Marathe" Dr. Jules Bloch observes :

> " By its geographical features as by its population (the Prabhu, the Koli and the Thakur are met with in Gujerathi as well) the Konkan is related to the region of Surat and to Gujerat... The influence of the speech of the Desh, particularly strong in the Northern and Central regions conceals this primitive relationship of Konkani with Gujerathi" (0.36)

As late as the 17th century the Konkani of the North still retained sufficient individuality specially distinguishable from Marathi as the Northern dialect of Konkani. The contention therefore that the Konkan area was always inhabitated by Marathi speaking people is devoid of any basis. Marathi was not always the language of Konkan. It was forcibly imposed on the Northern section of the Konkan first by the Marathas and then by the British.

In the book entitled "*Linguistic Survey of India,*" Vol. VII, G. A. Grierson observes : " Konkani " is the language of Konkan, South of Rajapur." This indicates that the language spoken to the North of Rajapur is not Konkani although that region is called Konkan. This stands corroborated by the fact that out of a total population of 17,11,964 in Ratnagiri District as recorded in 1951 Census, only 1,417 speak Konkani. Even these Konkani speaking people are concentrated in the taluks lying to the South of Rajapur. In respect of Sawantwadi Taluka and Vengurla Petha (which are closest to Goa) the population in 1951 was 1,14,291 and 79,215 respectively. The total population of these two talukas together comes to 1,93,506. Out of them 1,60,480 speak Marathi and only

886 speak Konkani. Similarly, in the Kolaba District, the total population is 9,09,083. Of them, 8,46,996 speak Marathi 1,795 speak Konkani and 1,035 speak Kannada. This shows that even in the districts which are generally known as Konkan, Konkani language is spoken by very few persons.

In this connection it would be interesting to note that the word "Konkanis" is used to denote a section of the Muslim community, also known as Konkani Mussalmans (*vide* Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency—Ratnagiri District—Vol. X—page 132). They are said to be settlers originally hailing from Arab and coming from Euphrates valley about the year 700 A.D. They are generally found near Chiplun and along the shores of Bankot creek in the Northern part of Ratnagiri District. They do not speak Konkani and are in no way connected with Konkani as a language. Similarly 'Konkanasthas' is another such term which denotes the Chitpavan Brahman community. "Parasurama Hill, near Chiplun, is the headquarters of the caste." They do not speak Konkani. ' In their homes they use a peculiar dialect in many respects not easily followed by Marathi speaking Deccan Hindus. Out of doors they speak pure Marathi differing from that spoken in the Deccan only by the more marked pronunciation of the nasal sound, Anuswara."

The case of the Maharashtra Government is that the talukas of Karwar, Haliyal and Supa are a part of Konkan, which they choose to call a Marathi-Konkan area of the Canara District. They first put forward the theory that Konkani is not an independent language, but a dialect of Marathi, having no script. At the same time, they appear to be well aware that it is difficult to establish this proposition.

In fact this is a hotly controversial point. Scholars, Historians and Linguists are sharply divided and some hold views, which are almost diametrically opposite to those of some others. There are three schools of thought. Broadly speaking if one puts forth the view that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi, there is another which asserts that Marathi is derived from Konkani and there is a third which maintains that Konkani is an independent language, having no kinship with Marathi.

After the migration of the people from Goa (owing to the Inquisition by the Portuguese) wherever they settled, Konkani language spoken by them came to be influenced by the language of the region. The language of all those who went to the North of Goa naturally came to be influenced more and more by Marathi. Marathi words and forms got infiltrated into Konkani and for want of an independent script for that language, Konkani came to be written in Marathi. For these reasons the differences between Konkani and Marathi gradually disappeared. It is, therefore, no wonder that Marathi people began to feel that Konkani is a form of Marathi language and called it a dialect of Marathi. But it should be

noted that Konkani language in Goa retained much of its old characteristics although it also has been considerably influenced by the Portuguese language (the language of the Rulers) for over 400 years.

After a deep and thorough study of the question, Dr. S. M. Katre. Professor of Indo-Aryan Philology has reached the conclusion (expressed in his book, "*Formation of Konkan*") that Konkani is a separate language from Marathi and not a dialect of the latter. In his opinion (page 154)—"Konkani is derived from the South Western Prakrit, traces of which are seen for instance in the Girnar version of Asoka's edicts." There are many other scholars also who voice the same opinion that Konkani is not a dialect of Marathi.

In the Madras District Gazetteer (South Kanara) a reference is made to the Saraswats who have migrated from Goa. It is observed :

> "It (Konkani) is believed to be the corrupt form or a dialect of Marathi, but in fact it is neither. It is a direct offshoot of the Eastern Magadhi Prakrit and is thus cognate with Eastern languages of North Indian States of Mythili,
>
> Bengali, Bihari and Uriya, while Marathi is derived from the South Western Maharashtra Prakrit.....
>
> With the encroachment of Marathi in Konkan in the 13th and 14th centuries, Konkani came to be looked upon as a vulgar dialect of Marathi and eventually lost its place as a literary language which it never since regained."

After comparing the grammatical mechanism of Konkani language with that of other Aryan languages, Dr. Dalgado, another authority on this subject, concludes that Konkani belongs to Gauryan group. He observes that "Konkani is an Aryan language, inflexive and non-Dravidian. It resembles much the Balabhasha. It is less distant from Sanskrit in grammatical organisation and vocabulary than Marathi. It is not a dialect or corruption of Marathi..... It is more close in phonetic structure to the Gauryan languages from the North mostly Bengali.

Shenai Goibab is another scholar of Konkani, who maintains that it is an independent language. He is a Goan himself and has written a valuable book entitled "Konkanichi Vyakarani Bandavala (ಕೊಂಕಣೀಚಿ ವ್ಯಾಕರಣಿ ಬಾಂದಾವಳ)." His conclusions are based on a study of Sanskrit derivatives (or Tadbhavas). He avers that they are more numerous and in purer setting in Konkani, than in any other Indian language. He claims that 'Konkani' is as independent a language as any other language derived directly from the vedic sanskrit.

Apart from the opinions of scholars and historians as noted above, the opinion of the Konkani speaking people themselves is also contrary to the view taken by the Government of Maharashtra. The third Konkani Conference held at Cowasji Jahangir Hall, Bombay, in 1942, voiced forth :

> "That the Konkani language is an independent language and not a dialect of Marathi language."

At a subsquent Conference held in Karwar in May 1961, a resolution was passed expressing the same stand.

In the census enumerations, Konkani is treated as an independent language and shown separately from Marathi. The significance of this fact is sought to be watered down by the Maharashtra Government by saying that this separate enumeration is only from 1931 onwards and that prior to it Konkani was treated as a dialect of Marathi. This overlooks the better light thrown on the problem by later investigations and findings and the most recent conclusions of the Government, which remain unchanged even to this day.

In the course of our discussion the Representatives of Maharashtra seemed to rely on the observations of G. A. Grierson in the Book, "*Linguistic Survey of India*"—Vol. VII —in support of their stand. That writer is of opinion that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi and not a separate language. One of his main grounds for this conclusion is that both Marathi as well as Konkani have been derived from the common parent 'Prakrit'. Govinda Pai, a Linguist, a Research Scholar and a Poet Laureate of Madras refutes this theory of a common Prakrit being the parent of both these languages. In the Article (written in Kannada) entitled "About our Forefathers" contributed by him to the Silver Jubilee Souvenir of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha in 1959, he deals specifically with this topic. According to him the Saraswats who brought this Konkani language with them to Gomanta, came from Trihotra (on the bank of the Saraswati river) in Videha, which was then the Southern part of Magadha Desha. The language of these people was derived from Magadhi and Ardhamagadhi languages ; but Marathi language is derived from Maharashtra-Prakrit. Maharashtra-Prakrit is comparatively of more recent origin. Videha and Maharashtra were wide apart from each other. In his opinion it is not possible that Konkani could have been derived from Maharashtra-Prakrit. He further points out that the earliest book available in Marathi is "*Gnaneshwar*" written by Gnandev in about 1290 A.D. In that Book there are a number of Konkani words. There are many expressions which can be explained only with the aid of the Konkani style of grammar. According to him, this proves not only the existence of Konkani in those early days but also its importance. Govind Pai also refers to the fact that even in those early times many of the edicts and stone inscriptions contained Konkani terms ; but no Marathi words are available in those early incriptions. From these, this eminent scholar and poet concludes that Konkani was an earlier language than Marathi.

APPENDIX "C"

Development Activities in Border Villages of Belgaum, Karwar and Bidar Districts.

Complaints and grievances are often made without any basis by interested parties to the effect that villages in the disputed border areas are usually neglected in so far as development activities are concerned. In any scheme of Planning, areas which for any reasons whatsoever have hitherto been undeveloped, have to be taken care of to ensure the minimum amenities of modern living. This has been the policy of the Government of Mysore in regard to the Planning. Government of Mysore have gone a step further by giving special attention to the development of border villages by providing special funds for their development over and above what is available from the normal development schemes because these border areas are mostly backward areas. The border areas get their share of preference under the normal development schemes also.

This note narrates the development activities sponsored by the Community Development Department, the Taluk Development Boards, the Mysore Electricity Board and by other Departments in the border villages which are under dispute. Detailed mention is made of the developments sponsored by the Community Development Department and Mysore State Electricity Board while only passing references are made to the achievements of other Departments.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Belgaum Taluka

In Belgaum taluka, the Government of Maharashtra has claimed 84 villages.

The developmental works include construction of School Rooms, digging of wells—both drinking and irrigation—construction of approach roads, repairs to tanks, social welfare activities and organisation of community centres in all the border villages. The total amount spent on these various schemes comes to roughly Rs. 7 lakhs.

All the border villages have been provided with drinking water wells and in villages where population is more, more than one well has also been provided. The total expenditure on the construction of wells alone comes to Rs. 1·30 lakhs. School buildings have cost the Government Rs. 2·50 lakhs. The total number of class rooms constructed are 128. All the villages have been connected with approach roads and these roads have been made all-weather by providing bridges, causeways, etc. About eight miles of road have been newly constructed and improvements have been made to 30 miles of roads. The

existing road have been maintained well by carrying out regular and necessary repairs at a cost of Rs. 1·50 lakhs per year.

To facilitate growing more food, existing tanks in these villages have been repaired and kept in a better condition under the development funds. The P.W.D. spends its own money allotted to it regularly every year for maintaining such of those tanks which are not covered by Development works. Sixty-one agricultural implements like hand-sprayer, stirrup pumps, dusters, etc., have been distributed. This has cost Government Rs. 30,000.

A plan has been prepared to provide additional 261 irrigation wells, to be fitted with pumpsets. The scheme will cost Government roughly Rs. 80,000.

Besides, all the villages have been covered by crash programmes under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, etc.

Government have contributed Rs. 25,000 towards share capital of 3 Co-operative Societies at Honage, Nandihalli and Belgundi.

Electrification

Hydro-power has been serviced to Belgaum by constructing a 64-mile long 110 KV transmission line at a cost of approximately Rs. 29.5 lakhs and by erecting a 110/11 KV step-down Station with 10,000 KVA capacity at a cost of approximately Rs. 20 lakhs. After introducing hydro-power to Belgaum, lot of development activities are going on round about Belgaum.

Sanction has been received for constructing a 15-mile long 11 KV Transmission line from Belgaum to Kudremani passing through Kangrali, Ambewadi, Hindalga, Sulga and Bachi. This transmission line will be constructed as far as possible near Markandeya river, in order to see that lift irrigation schemes on the bank of the said river and village electrification round about are done. This work is already taken up and constructed up to Kangrali and a tap line upto Kadoli for a distance of 3 miles is put on hand on top priority basis to see that power supply is arranged to the pumpsets for the wells near about Kadoli village. There are about 100 wells in Kadoli village and is a supposed granary of Belgaum. With the help of electricity in this area and by arranging power supply to pumpsets at the shortest possible time, it is hoped that the scheme will improve food production and will be of much benefit to Belgaum. By the end of March 1967, it is hoped to complete the line upto Bachi and whatever pumpsets that are likely to come up on the bank of Markandeya river will also be given power supply.

Estimates are already received sanction for electrification of Ambewadi, Devagiri and further investigation works are going on in respect of various villages that lie on the way including irrigation pumpsets.

On the eastern part of Belgaum, the construction of the 11 KV line upto Marihal is completed touching Kanbargi. Power supply is already given to Kobey Silk Mills in Modga village. The work in respect of 50 I.P. sets are now going on round about Modga and Sulebhavi villages and are expected to be serviced within the course of another two months.

In Modgi village which has nearly 100 wells, villagers are coming forward to take advantage of the power by using pumpsets. To facilitate farmers to take electricity for irrigation, pumpsets have been offered under hire purchase system. Nearly about 60 applications have been processed and very soon 60 wells will be provided with electrical pumps.

The estimate in respect of Kanburgi village has already received sanction and is expected to be taken up shortly. The construction of 11 KV line from Kanburgi upto Ankalgi has also received sanction and is expected to be completed within the course of this financial year itself.

On the southern side of Belgaum, a 11 KV line to a distance of 15 miles upto Bagewadi is already completed and all road side villagers are expected to be electrified. The work of drawing line in respect of Halaga, Bestawad and Alarwad is taken up and is in various stages of completion. Investigation in respect of Kandaskop, Dhamne and Desur are under study.

Survey has been conducted for constructing a 62 mile long 220 KV transmission line for arranging power supply to an extent of 75,000 K. W. (approximately) to M/s. Indian Aluminium Co., and the work is expected to be taken up during the course of next year. This factory is located on the east of Bangalore–Poona Highway.

A 40 mile long 110 KV transmission line from Belgaum to Ghataprabha at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs (approx.) is sanctioned and a stepdown station of 17,000 KVA will be erected at Ghataprabha.

Chikodi Taluka

The Government of Maharashtra has claimed 41 villages in Chikodi taluka including Nipani city. Excluding Nipani city, the Government have spent more than Rs. 17 lakhs on the development of the villages. The developmental activities including among other things, construction of school buildings, roads and culverts, establishment of primary health centres, digging of drinking water wells, supply of oil engines, educational equipments, construction of godowns, etc.

So far, 125 class rooms have been constructed and 20 miles of roads have been provided. More than Rs. 3·50 lakhs have been spent in construction of wells—both drinking (Rs. 1,38,810) and irrigation (Rs. 2,01,540) in these villages.

Government have provided agricultural implements, advanced takavi loans and undertaken construction of cattle sheds, godowns, etc. Loans worth Rs. 20 lakhs have been distributed among the ryots in the Co-operative sector to step up food production. An amount of Rs. 1·80 lakhs has been given as Takavi during the last 10 years under the Land Development and Agricultural Loan Act, etc., For the same purpose, 100 sprayers, 66 iron ploughs and 12 oil engines have been supplied to the needy villagers who came forward seeking these various aids from Government.

In addition to what is already done so far, 90 wells have been sanctioned, 20 bunding works are taken up and 12 more oil engines are to be supplied. This is estimated to cost Rs. 2 lakhs.

The total expenditure under Community Development, has been of the order of Rs. 7·14 lakhs. Fifteen villages now claimed by Maharashtra have been electrified at a cost of Rs. 9 lakhs.

Nipani City

There has been a remarkable progress in the Nipani Municipal area. About Rs. 4 lakhs have been spent on 12 miles of road during the last ten years. It also includes the maintenance of 8 miles of road constructed before 1956. The present road mileage in the city is about 20 miles. The drainage works in the city have cost Government Rs. 2 lakhs. On buildings, *viz.*, new Ayurvedic dispensary, addition to maternity home and vegetable market building more than Rs. 1 lakh has been spent. An equal amount has been spent on construction of culverts laying out new garden, filling of tank and purchase of open site for cart parking.

Previously, there was no water purification plant in Nipani city but is now supplied with filter water through taps and the whole scheme of water works has cost the Government about Rs. 4 lakhs. At a cost of Rs. 70,000 new pipes have been laid removing the old and rusted ones.

The Mysore State Electricity Board has implemented an ambitious scheme costing Rs. 3 lakhs for providing electricity to the city. Originally electricity was supplied by a private party. The party was supplying energy for domestic use only. With the new arrangement, power will be available both for domestic and industrial consumption.

A veterinary dispensary building at a cost of Rs. 12,263 and a medical centre have been provided.

The Government of Mysore have given about Rs. 10 lakhs in the form of grant-in-aid to the Municipality to meet the cost on account of enhanced pay scales of Municipal employees and towards purchase of books and equipment for schools.

The loan amount sanctioned by the Government in the last two years comes to Rs. 11·4 lakhs. The schemes covered by loans are the water supply and improvement to water distribution.

With a view to make people in the border areas electricity minded, a pilot scheme for electrifying Sadalga, Benadi, Kurli, Karadga and Kagwad was undertaken by erecting small nursery stations. The erection of these nursery stations by shifting diesel generator sets of small capacities from Gulbarga was completed during 1965 and the villages were electrified. As the demand for electricity in the above towns was fast increasing, the construction of 11 KV transmission line from Chikodi passing through Hirekudi, Nanadi, Examba, Sadalga, Bedkihal, Bhoj and upto Karadga, a distance of 20 miles was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,64,000 and diesel stations at Sadalga and Karadga were closed down. Hirekudi, Examba, Sadalga, Bedkihal, Bhoj and Karadga are now switched on under hydro power.

An 11 KV double circuit line of 15 miles was completed at a cost of Rs. 3·45 lakhs from Chikodi to Nipani and hydro power was switched on to Nipani area from 6th of December 1966. The people of Nipani, who were hitherto paying very high rates for electricity are now feeling relieved after introduction of hydro power and are extremely happy. The reduction in the tariff after the introduction of hydel power from Mysore State Electricity Board works out to 50%. Further transmission lines are expected to be extended from Nipani onwards upto Soundalga and Kurli to harness the entire irrigation potentiality all along the rivers of Vedganga, Panchaganga and to service as many villages as possible on the National Highway and also to close down the diesel station at Kurli.

Large scale investigation work is now going on for location of irrigation pumpsets round about Nipani and the works are expected to be completed within the financial year itself.

The lift Irrigation schemes in Shamnewadi, Bedakihal, Kardga, Sadalga and round about Nipani are given top priority and a number of pumpsets are expected to go into service within the course of another month.

The 11 KV transmission line from Examba is now under consideration upto Kallol, Manjri and Shirguppi. This line will be essential for a number of lift irrigation schemes on the banks of the River Krishna.

Athani Taluka

In Athani taluka, Government of Maharashtra has claimed 10 villages. All these villages except one, *i.e.*, Shinal have been connected with road from Athani and have regular transport service.

A sum of Rs. 53,000 has been paid as loan with subsidy for the construction of 37 irrigation wells. An amount of Rs. 3,81,310 has been disbursed as short-term loan last year by eight Co-operative Societies.

All the 10 villages have been covered with compulsory primary education. Thirty-three school rooms have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 45,000. All these villages have been provided with buildings for schools except Kallaotti where they are conducted in a temple. Educational equipments worth Rs. 1,500 have been provided.

A godown has been constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,000. Almost all the villages have been served by Yuvak Mandals, Mahila Mandals, Libraries, Bhajan Mandals, Village Voluntary Forces and radio sets.

Rs. 6,25,000 have been spent in these villages on development works.

Construction of a bandhara at Kallaotti has been taken up by the Public Works Department.

Hukkeri Taluka

Maharashtra has claimed 18 villages from this taluka. The various developmental activities in this taluka have cost 2·75 lakhs. The Government has advanced loan of Rs. 60,000 for 32 irrigation wells in these villages. Nine school rooms have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 30,000. Twelve drinking water wells have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,000. Rural Health Centres in 6 villages have been started.

All the villages have been provided with approach roads at a total cost of about Rs. 50,000.

KARWAR DISTRICT:

Karwar Taluka

In Karwar taluka, the Government of Maharashtra have claimed 50 villages including the town of Karwar, on the plea that Konkani is a dialect of Marathi.

During the last 10 years considerable progress has been made in the fields of education, social education, public health and co-operation.

Fifty-one school rooms have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 50,000.

Under Public Health, the items of work taken up were: Construction of 46 drinking water wells (costing Rs. 80,000), Drainage (costing Rs. 1,400), and repairs to roads (costing Rs. 48,000).

Under Minor Irrigation, repairs and restoration of 36 tanks (costing Rs. 28,900), digging of 191 irrigation wells against a loan of Rs. 1,16,900 were provided for.

Social Education covering grant-in-aid to Mahila Mandals, Youth Clubs, Balwadis, etc., supply of radio sets, etc., has costed Rs. 19,650.

Under Co-operation, construction of godowns at a cost of Rs. 19,200, Share capital subscription to the extent of Rs. 24,500, Managerial assistance to Co-operative Societies to the extent of Rs. 34,587 were covered.

So in all an amount of Rs. 4,35,093 has been expended on development of border villages.

Supa Taluka

Out of the total of 141 villages of Supa Taluka, the Government of Maharashtra have claimed as many as 131 villages. Supa Taluka is mostly a forest area with very sparse population. The dwellings are also scattered far and wide. Communications and public health are very important for this taluk. On the development of communications an amount of Rs. 39,932 has been spent during the last 10 years. As a result of this about 30 miles of roads have been improved.

On construction of 35 Drinking Water Wells an amount of Rs. 67,355 has been expended. Two Health Centres have been functioning with adequate equipment and materials. .

Twenty school rooms at a cost of Rs. 45,980 have been constructed.

Development of agriculture is also vital for this area. Agricultural development has claimed about Rs. 51,000 on items such as Takavi loan, supply of irrigation pumpsets and other agricultural implements, etc.

Social Education has also received adequate attention. In the forest areas recreation facilities are normally inadequate. To make this good, community centres, library facilities, etc., were provided at a cost of Rs. 17,590.

Haliyal Taluka

The Government of Maharashtra has laid claim to 120 out of 129 villages in the taluka of Haliyal in North Kanara district on the ground of geographical contiguity though there is no contiguity at all and comparatively higher percentage of Marathi-speaking population in that taluka. This leaves out only 9 villages adjoining the border of Dharwar district.

The Government has spent roughly Rs. 26 lakhs on the development of these villages. The developmental activities, among others, include construction of a road length extending to 45 miles ; digging of 22 drinking water wells, construction of 18 school rooms ; electrification of 2 villages ; starting of new industries ;

rehabilitation of villages to be affected by Kali Hydro-Electric works ; providing suitable agricultural lands and granting of short-term and mid-term loans in the co-operative sector and also under agricultural loans and developmental schemes.

In the Co-operative sector alone, nearly Rs. 12 lakhs have been spent in advancing loans and on construction of 2 godowns. Being mostly a forest area, the taluka of Haliyal was in the grip of malaria and the health of the people suffered much on that account. The Government has spent Rs. 2·50 lakhs under rural health and sanitation schemes. Besides this, a scheme for underground drainage for Haliyal town costing Rs. 2·50 lakhs is being taken up with Government assistance.

The arrable area in this Taluka is mostly paddy growing. With a view to giving more and better facilities in providing minor irrigation schemes, Rs. 1·60 lakhs have been spent on this programme. The educational and social activities such as construction of school rooms and supply of educational equipments have cost Government to the tune of Rs. 3 lakhs. Roads and bridges to link these villages with each other and also with the taluka headquarters have cost Rs. 2·01 lakhs.

The Revenue and Forest Departments have been very liberal in releasing loans for purposes of rehabilitation and also for purposes of agriculture. Especially Gavli (milkman) families coming from Maharashtra have been granted land for starting agriculture. 2,500 acres of forest land and 200 acres of other land have been released for cultivation.

The takavi loans sanctioned to the villages so far, come to Rs. 4 lakhs.

In order to encourage starting of cottage industries, sewing machines and other improved tools have been distributed to village artisans.

The welfare activities which include providing bullocks, goats and buffaloes and construction of houses have cost Government Rs. 50,000

APPENDIX 'D'

A Note on Regional Planning and Development in "Malnad" Areas of Mysore State

1. "Malnad" literally means the land of hills. The area is characterised by high rainfall ranging from 35" in some areas to 350" in others. The region is covered with thick tropical forests and mountains. The terrain of the land is difficult and the land rises to 6,000' above sea level. The 'Malnad' region extends roughy along the Western Ghats and its spurs. It extends over a belt of about 40 miles in width, commencing from Belgaum and passing through Karwar and Shimoga down to Coorg and Kerala. Before the reorganisation of States, the 'Malnad' area was scattered over five States, *viz.*, Mysore, Madras, Bombay, Coorg, and Travancore-Cochin. After reorganisation of States, most of the 'Malnad' areas are now concentrated in Mysore, Kerala and Madras, except for small area which is situated in Maharashtra adjoining the Belgaum District of Mysore State. So far as Mysore State is concerned, this area is spread over parts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Shimoga and Hassan and Mysore Districts and the whole of North Kanara, South Kanara, Chickmagalur and Coorg Districts, covering an approximate area of 20,000 sq. miles. The population of this region is not so dense as elsewhere and is approximately 3 millions.

2. Though 'Malnad' is rich in natural resources, it had remained a backward area till recently. The Malnad area first attracted attention in the first decade of the present century, *i.e.*, between 1901 and 1911 when the census reports were publised. It was then noticed that the population in the area was on the decline. The then Maharaja of Mysore State expressed his concern at this and Sir M. Visvesvaraya, the then Dewan of the State, toured the area to have a personal knowledge of the problems of the area. He then appointed a Special Officer to study the problems of the area, and to formulate a scheme for amelioration of the conditions of the people. Mr. Mathan was on special duty and a scheme for improvement of 'Malnad' was drawn up. The Government approved the scheme in 1914 at a cost of Rs. one lakh per year. Thus the then Government of Mysore was the first State to realise the needs of these areas. Of course, then Malnad was confined only to three districts, *viz.*, Shimoga, Kadur (now Chickmagalur) and Hassan and the amount of Rs. one lakh at that time is to be considered as a quite good sum. The plan at that time mainly was to improve sanitary conditions, open up new areas, improve communication system, and to start more number of schools, etc. The scheme was continued till 1924, but some of the activities were handicapped due to financial stringency of the State. In 1924 an enquiry was conducted into the economic conditions of Malnad area by

Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar. On the basis of this report the work on Malnad improvement scheme was intensified. In 1945 the Government of Mysore appointed another Committee under Mr. A. V. Ramanathan and the Committee made some valuable recommendations. In 1950 the Government of India appointed a Committee to draw up schemes for development of 'Malnad' areas. Since India is a vast country, presenting diverse stages of development in different regions, the plans have necessarily to emphasise balanced regional development. Besides, the maximum utilisation of all available resources would best be achieved by planning for a natural region as a whole. Thus it could be seen that successive Governments have realised the need for the development of these areas, but for one reason or the other the progress achieved in that direction was not appreciable till mid 1950s, probably bacause the area was scattered in different States.

The All-India Malnad Conference held on 6-4-1954 at Shimoga (Mysore State) was inaugurated by the Union Food Minister, Sri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, and attended by the Union Minister for Agriculture, Sri Punjabrao Deshmukh. Mysore's Chief Minister, Sri Hanumanthiah and others. It was presided over by Sri S. Nijalingappa and attended by nearly 1,400 delegates. The conference helped to focus the attention of the public and the Government on the economic and geographical unity of the Malnad region under the various State Governments and brought into relief the necessity of formation of a United Karnataka State since the major portion of the Malnad tract is Kannada-speaking, including in its range the Nilgiris, Coorg, South and North Kanara and adjoining parts of Mysore and Bombay States.

The States Reorganisation in 1956 resulted in Malnad areas coming under three State Governments instead of five in the old order, Mysore practically having the major portion. 'Malnad' area in the new Mysore State increased to nearly 20,000 sq. miles in contiguous area. In this connection the view expressed by the States Reorganisation Commission is significant. The Commission observed that "ever since 1901, when the census first disclosed a decline of population in these areas, this question has come up for consideration from time to time. But the fact that the area is under the jurisdiction of four Governments has, to some extent, impeded the formulation and implementation of economic development plans in a co-ordinated manner." It appears that it was a matter of special gratification to the S. R. Commission that as a result of their recommendation all Malnad areas were coming within the ambit of one State, *viz.*, Mysore. This is to be found in their observation :—

"The fact that practically the whole of Malnad will belong in future to one State is not an insignificant gain, and it may be expected that co-ordinated planning for these hilly areas will be easier." This prophesy has been fulfilled to appreciable extent during the last ten years.

Progress

The Government of new State of Mysore realised the urgency for the development of these areas. The Government constituted the ' Malnad Development Board ' in 1958 with official and non-official members. The Board was constituted to act as a co-ordinating authority and to deal with all the matters specified as the objects of the State Development Council in relation to the Malnad areas of the State.

The first task of the Board was to define ' Malnad ' area. After taking into consideration the rainfall, forest areas, terrain, etc., the following areas were deemed to be ' Malnad '.

1. Entire Coorg District.
2. Entire North Kanara District.
3. Entire South Kanara District.
4. Shimoga District except Honnali and Channagiri taluks.
5. Chickmagalur District except Kadur and Tarikere taluks.
6. Hassan District except Hassan, Arsikere, Holenarasipur and Channarayapatna taluks.
7. Heggadadevankote, Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks of Mysore District.
8. Khanapur taluk in Belgaum District.
9. Kalghatgi and Hanagal taluks of Dharwar District.

The Board used to meet periodically to consider what steps should be taken to improve the economic condition of the people in the area. During the last 10 years more work was done for the development of this area than what had been done in the last half a century, probably due to the fact that this area came under one administrative authority.

Agriculture and Horticulture

This region is abundant in natural resources both agricultural and industrial. The area is very well suited for raising of plantation crops like coffee, tea, rubber, cardamom, pepper, cashewnut, orange and such other tropical crops. Coffee is virtually a monopoly of this area and it accounts for 60 per cent of the area in the country. After the formation of the new State of Mysore, special emphasis was laid on increasing the production of plantation crops. Separate special development schemes were newly taken up for each of the following crops :—

(1) Cardamom (2) Cashewnut (3) Pepper.

These crops are confined only to Malnad areas. Though the earlier Committees had recommended development on these crops, no tangible work was done until after the reorganisation of States. As these areas were brought under one

administration it was much easier to draw up comprehensive schemes to cover the entire area. Schemes were also initiated for development of other crops which come up well in this area such as fruits, coconut, arecanut, etc. Crop research stations for all these crops were either started newly or the existing ones were strengthened. A new Cardamom Research Station was set up at Mudigere during the Second Plan. Arecanut Research Station at Thirthahalli was further strengthened. A Spices Research Station was set up anew at Chettalli in Coorg District. Trials on the possibility of introducing other spices crops like cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, etc., are being conducted and if they are found to be successful it will add further to the wealth of the region. A Pepper Research Station was started at Sirsi. Cashew research at Mangalore has been strengthened.

Agriculture is another important field where lot of development activities were undertaken. Much work has been done to improve agriculture in the area during the last decade. Rice is the staple food crop of this area. Efforts have been made to increase the yield of this crop. Similar efforts in respect of other crops have also been made. A number of seed farms were started to supply improved seeds of food crops to farmers. Land Reclamation works were undertaken. So far thirteen seed farms have been established in Malnad areas only.

Irrigation

Though the Malnad area has usually a heavy rainfall almost the entire rains is received during the monsoon season which extends over a period of about four months only in a year. Hence in the summer months there is acute shortage of water. Irrigation works in this region are, therefore, necessary for raising second crops. The progress made during the last 10 years in the field of irrigation is as follows :—

Major Irrigation Projects :—

(*a*) *Bhadra Reservoir Project* :—(Shimoga District)—
Estimated cost—Rs. 13·93 crores.
Irrigation potentiality—2,44,000 acres.
The construction of dam is completed.

(*b*) *Tunga Anicut Project* :—(Shimoga District)—
Irrigation potentiality—21,500 acres.
The work has been commenced in 1940.

(*c*) *Dharma Project* :—(North Kanara District)—
The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1 crore.
The project is under progress.

Minor Irrigation

Number of new tanks constructed in the three districts (Shimoga, Chickmagalur and Hassan) are 112 which will irrigate about 6,476 acres. Number of old tanks repaired is 1,751.

In South Kanara District 134 Irrigation works are completed.

Malnad Areas

In Coorg District, two new minor irrigation works are in progress besides the 11 old tanks which were restored. 16 old tanks have been taken up for restoration.

In North Kanara District 11 new tanks were constructed at a cost of Rs. 1·79 lakhs to provide irrigation facilities for about 781 acres of land....Besides. 216 old tanks have been restored at a cost of Rs. 20·12 lakhs. 11 new minor irrigation works are in progress and they are estimated to cost Rs. 45·51 lakhs. Investigations of 27 new schemes have been completed. The cost of these new works is estimated at Rs. 66·69 lakhs and the area likely to be benefited is about 15,228-acres.

Fisheries :

Another important sector for intensive development in this region is fisheries The fishing grounds extend over nearly 10 thousand sq. miles of the area. Mechanisation of boats has revolutionised the industry. A Boat Building Yard with capacity to construct about 36 boats annually has been started at Karwar. Norwegian Government are supplying marine diesel engines free of cost for instal. ling in the boats that are constructed. A two-ton ice factory and ten ton cold storage plant has been set up at Karwar during 1960-61 under the Indo-Norwegian Scheme. A Fisherman Training Centre has been established where annually 80 fishermen are being trained.

Further an ice plant-*cum*-freezing plant, with a capacity of 15 tons ice per day, 100 tons cold storage and 10 tons freezing has now been sanctioned and construction of building has been taken up.

Forestry Development

There is also a vast scope for exploitation of the rich forest produce of the area and for setting up of forest based industries for utilisation of not only the by-products of agriculture but also the raw materials naturally available in this region. In Malnad alone the area of forest is 8,800 sq. miles as against the total forest area of the State which is 13,598 sq. miles. The Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project as also the contemplated Kalinadi Project will provide power at cheap rate for these industries.

The following brief review will give an idea of the development in so far as forestry in Malnad is concerned during the last 10 years.

The potential wealth of the forest has been enriched by raising plantations to the extent of about 45,600 acres. The details of plantations in Karwar District alone are as follows :—

Haliyal and Supa talukas	....	10,000 acres are covered by Teak.
		7,000 acres are covered by fast growing spices to overcome the difficulty of raw materials needed for Paper Milles.
Karwar Taluka	...	3,000 acres are planted with cashew.

The industries that have been set up at Dandeli in Haliyal-Supa region are as follows :—

Public Sector—Dandeli.

1. Jai Hind Saw Mills, Dandeli.
2. Joida Saw Mills, Joida.
3. Workshop, Dandeli.
4. Skidding Section.
5. Wood Seasoning Kiln.

Private Sector.

1. The Indian Plywood Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dandeli (started in 1943).
2. The West Cost Paper Mills, Ltd., Dandeli (started in 1958).
3. The Electro Metallurgical Works Ltd., Dandeli.
   (Ferro Manganese Factory)
4. The Small Scale Allied Industries, Dandeli.

Belgaum District.

1. The Wood Distillation Factory, Londa (started in 1963)
2. The Nagargali Cement Factory, Nagargali (proposed)
3. M/s. Doddanavar Bros' Packing Case Industries, Belgaum.
   (Started in 1959-60)

The development of forests in Malnad cannot be conceived of if it is cut into several units in different States. The forest based industries are scattered in this Malnad area. To cite a few of such examples, there is a Paper Mill at Dandeli, a Paper Mill in Bhadravathi and a Paper Mill in Mysore. Similarly, there is a plywood industry at Dandeli, Dharwar, Hunsur, Mysore and Bangalore. These industries get their raw materials from the whole of this Malnad area. Flowering of the bamboo in Dandeli would have brought the working of the paper mill to a standstill if the Bamboo from the other Malnad areas such as Sagar and Yellapur are not permitted to be used in this Mill*. Plywood factories in Dandeli and

*Statement No. 1 showing bamboo supplies made to the West Coast Paper Mills, Ltd., Dandeli from various divisions of the Forest Department is enclosed.

Dharwar draw only a fraction of the material required by them from areas round about Dandeli and Supa. The bulk of the better quality material which serves for the faces of the plywood comes from the rest of the Malnad areas of Sirsi-Siddapur, Supa, Sagar, Chickmagalur, Koppa, South Kanara and Coorg*. If certain of the forest areas were to come under the jurisdiction of a separate administration, difficulties would crop up in the arranging of supplies of raw-meterials between two administrative units.

Infrastructure :

The necessary infrastructure such as power, communications, transport, etc., required for industries is steadily being developed under the plans in this region. It may be mentioned here that all the potential hydro-electric schemes in Mysore are located in the Malnad region.

In Shimoga Circle (Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmagalur Districts) asphalting of roads has been done for 776 miles.

Number of major bridges completed is 12. 13 major bridges are in progress.

In Managalore Circle, 388 miles of State Highways have been already asphalted.

In Coorg District, number of miles asphalted is 366 miles.

39 major bridges were constructed in Coorg and S. K. Districts. In Coorg District, 4 major bridges are in progress.

The length of road cement-concreted and asphalted in North Kanara District is of the order of 263 miles. Under the programme of providing communication facilities to transport fish from sea coast, 28 works comprising of 21 miles at an estimated cost of Rs. 6.48 lakhs were taken up and are nearing completion. In addition, 6 works at an estimated cost of Rs. 3·91 lakhs have been taken up under "Special Development Programme—Agricultural, (Fisheries) Crash Programme."

Number of major bridges built in North Kanara District is 10.

Mineral Development :

Malnad region is rich in mineral resources such as Manganese, Iron Ore, and Bauxite.

In Supa taluk, about 19,000 areas are under lease for iron and manganese ores. In Belgaum and Khanapur taluks, nearly 1,000 acres are being tapped for

*Statement No. 2 showing the supplies of timber to the Indian Plywood Mfg. Company, Ltd., Dandeli from Forest Department is enclosed.

extraction of moulding sand and another 1,240 acres are leased under Mineral Concession Rules. In Karwar taluk 6,500 acres are leased under Mineral Concession Rules.

Bhadravathi Iron Works (Shimoga District) stands foremost in the field of steel industry.

Investigations are in progress to utilise iron ore from South Kanara District (Kuduremukh area).

China clay of good quality is available round about Khanapur. Two small units and one large scale unit are manufacturing fire bricks and sewage pipes at Khanapur.

Planning.

The development so far done is the beginning of further ambitious plans. During the Fourth Plan it is proposed to increase the area under plantation crops like cardamom, pepper, cashew, etc. The tentative targets fixed for Fourth Plan are as under :

1.	Cashewnut	....	1,00,000 acres.
2.	Pepper	....	10,000 acres.
3.	Cardamom	....	10,000 acres.

Cocoa is likely to thrive well in Malnad area. The preliminary trials have been promising and it is programmed to bring about 300 acres under this crop. There is vast scope to increase the production of subsidiary crops like tapioca, sweet potato, potato, etc. Schemes have been drawn up for this purpose. Red Oil palm is another important crop that could be introduced in Malnad areas. Preliminary trials have been taken up. If this is found successful the crop could be taken up on a large area.

Though Rice is the staple food crop of the Malnad, only one crop is grown in most of the Malnad parts. It is possible to grow a second crop if irrigation facilities are provided. As many as 6,000 pumps are located in the District of South Kanara alone and it has been estimated that this could be increased by about 15 times. The same possibilities are forecast for North Canara and other districts of Malnad. This would help in raising second and at times third crop of paddy. The Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project is going a long way in encouraging lift irrigation. The cropped area in Malnad is 2·55 million acres. with current follows of 2·55 million acres and cultivable waste land of 1 million acres. There is thus vast scope for extensive and intensive cultivation in this region. Steps are being taken to increase the yield of food crops by adopting intensive cultivation practices. There has been a demand for an agricultural school in this area and it was not possible to start this during III Plan. It is hoped that it would be possible to start one during the Fourth Plan.

Some of these Malnad districts have been included under intensive area programme and this will act as an impetus to agricultural development. The districts of North Kanara, Belgaum, Shimoga, South Kanara and Mysore have been included under Intensive Agricultural area programmes, thus covering a major portion of Malnad under this programme. A fertiliser factory is being started at Mangalore and the proposed railway link between Hassan and Mangalore will give a great boost not only to agriculture but also to industrial and mineral development.

The cultivable waste land in Malnad parts is estimated to be about a million acres. The land being fertile should go a long way in increasing the agricultural production specially of plantation crops.The Horticultural Department has drawn up a comprehensive scheme for development of various plantation crops like cardamom, pepper, cashew, cocoa, cloves, arecanut and cocoanut. The scheme also provides for development of fruit crops, vegetables and subsidiary food crops like tapioca, sweet potato and potato. If the production of these crops are increased, it would pave the way for development of subsidiary industries like fruit preservation and canning, etc. The scheme drawn up by the Horticultural Department is estimated to cost about Rs. 43 lakhs for a period of five years.

STATEMENT No. 1

Statement showing Bombo supplies made to the West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Dandeli, from the various Divisions of the Forest Department.

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Bamboo supplies made during							
		1961-62		1964-65		1965-66		1966-67	
		Qty. in tons	Value in Rupees	Qty. in tons	Value in Rupees	Qty. in tons	Value in Rupees	Qty. in tons	Value in Rupees
1	Sagar	11,980	1,19,800	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Yellapur	....	....	34,642	2,59,815	40,381	3,02,857	13,302	1,33,020
3	Kalghatgi	...	....	1,300	9,750	....	....	....	....

Note.—In all the balance of 1,16,700 tons remains to be removed. In other words the Mill is totally depending upon the material to be received during this year as also during next four the years. The work is in progress.

STATEMENT No. 2

Statement showing the supplies of Timber to the Indian Plywood Manufacturing Company Limited, Dandeli, from the Forest Department.

Sl. No.	Name of the Division	Timber supplied during 1964—65 Quantity in tons	1964—65 Value in Rupees	1965—66 Quantity in tons	1965—66 Value in Rupees
1	Dandeli	4,281	3,27,000	2,480	2,57,000
2	Yellapur	3,100	2,09,000	3,070	2,32,000
3	Sagar	4,050	2,82,000	4,506	3,08,000
4	Shimoga	1,185	91,100	1,213	92,500
5	Coondapur	286	14,125	116	7,250
6	Mangalore	1,310	1,22,000	1,711	1,60,406
7	Karwar			2,883	83,935
8	Honavar	2,096	63,875	411	18,000
9	Sirsi			355	5,474
		16,308	11,09,000	16,745	11,64,565

APPENDIX 'E'

The Marathi Literary Conference at Belgaum

Statement Re : *Kannada-Marathi Controversy*

The public is aware that an acute controversy had been for some time past going on in Karnatak as to the advisibality or propriety of a Marathi Literary Conference being held at Belgaum. That controversy is happily over for the simple reason that the Conference is now an accomplished fact, thanks to the good sense, friendliness and tactfulness shown by the leaders of both Karnataka and Maharashtra.

With a view to maintain and strengthen the good feeling between these two provinces, a resolution was moved in the Conference by Mr. N. C. Kelkar among us and concurred in by others of us to the following effect :—

Draft Resolution

Whereas the Kanarese, Marathi controversy now raging in Karnatak is undesirable in all respects and whereas in the opinion of this Conference, it is highly expedient in the interests of both parties to settle it amicably as early as possible.

This Conference do hereby resolve :

(1) that the District of Belgaum is a part of Karnatak and that in this District Kanarese is the predominant language, *i.e.*, the language of the majority.

(2) that therefore the Marathi people in this District should give respect to it due thereto as the predominant language in the District.

(3) that along with it the Kanarese people in the District should extend to Marathi respect due to it as a sister language and grant due and necessary protection to it as the language of a minority in the District.

This Conference further expresses its desire that the Karnatak Literary Conference should also pass a resolution in terms of the principles embodied in clauses (2) and (3) above and help it in maintaining good feelings between Karnatak and Maharashtra.

Our intention in moving the above resolution was only to state clearly the present position about the Belgaum District in relation to Karnatak and to state our view of the mutual obligations resting upon both the Marathi people in the District as a minority population and the Kanarese people as a majority population in respect of their mutual relations. Our view is so

clearly and logically stated in three consecutive clauses taken together of the resolution that any further explanation about their meaning or significance would be superfluous. We believe that the whole resolution, made up of the three clauses, taken together, would have been entirely fair and just to the position and interests of both the Maharashtra and Karnatak and the Marathi and Kanarese languages, their literature and culture in relation to each other. It happened however that a technical point of order was raised by some members of the Subjects Committee as to whether clause (1) was in order or not in a purely Literary Conference. We argued and maintained that it was perfectly in order but original objection was upheld by the President and the clause being declared out of order had to be deleted. The consequence was that the remaining clauses of the resolution, though expressing a view which we entirely approve of and can sincerely support at any time, presented a resolution which was imperfect and incomplete for our purpose and therefore we could not be a party to such a resolution. We had therefore to express our formal dissent from the resolution both in the Subjects Committee as well as in the open Conference.

We may briefly explain our position in this matter. We agree to the view, stated in the resolution as now passed, that while the Kanarese language being the language of the majority in the District must be given its proper place in the public affairs of the District the Marathi language also on the other hand must be given the recognition, the latitude and the facilities which are due to it as the language of a substantial minority. But we further maintain that both these positions are dependent upon the recognition of the Belgaum District as being a part of the Karnatak Province culturally and linguistically. Such recognition is in our opinion the recognition of a mere truism. Our purpose was only to concentrate attention upon, and to clinch the fact that the Belgaum District has been so long, and is at present, a District in the Karnatak Province---a fact borne out both by the British Government treating the Belgaum District as an administrative unit and by the Congress including it, by the common consent of both Maharashtra and Karnatak people, within the territorial jurisdiction of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee. A clear statement of this position was necessary by reason of the misunderstandings and prejudices created on the eve of the Marathi Literary Conference being held at Belgaum and it was in our view perfectly relevant to the affairs of the said Conference, because the Conference must concern itself with the position and prospects of the Marathi language as well as its relation to other languages. We therefore regard it as unfortunate that the President took the view that clause (1) of our resolution was out of order. We were consequently in a dilemma as it were about supporting or dissenting from the remainder of the resolution and we took the obvious course of dissenting from it because it was incomplete and imperfect for our purpose, though, as we have stated above, it contains matter which, so far as it goes, we cannot but approve of. In fact the language of the remaining two clauses is substantially our own

language. But these two clauses of the resolution do not go far enough for a correct presentation of the whole of our view in this matter. At the same time we must state that we make no grievance about the ruling given by the President or the slight amendments made in the remaining two clauses as originally drafted, for the simple reason that both the President as well as the members of the Conference were not only entitled to their own opinion, but were actuated, in doing what they did, by honesty and sincerity of purpore as much as ourselves.

Belgaum,

29th May 1929.

N. C. KELKAR, B.A. LL.B., M.L.A.,
Editor—"Kesari."

D. V. BELVI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A.
Belgaum.

G. B. DESHPANDE, B.A., LL.B.,
Belgaum.

N. R. GUNJAL, M.L.C.,
Poona.

APPENDIX—"F"

Statement showing the Approximate value of the State Government Buildings in Belgaum City Area.

RECAPITULATION.

Sl. No.	Departments			Valuation
				Rs.
1.	Land Revenue	....	...	1,90,540
2.	Forest	....	...	13,60,200
3.	General Administration	...	....	45,08,250
4.	Administration of Justice	...	....	22,86,800
5.	Jails and Convicts	....	....	1,92,72,200
6.	Police Buildings	....	....	37,59,700
7.	Educational Buildings	....	....	37,11,400
8.	Medical Buildings	....	....	1,30,37,100
9.	Public Health	...	...	1,99,56,450
10.	Civil Buildings	...	....	25,58,270
11.	Industrial Buildings	....	....	14,39,500
12.	Animal Husbandry	....	....	4,95,000
				8,14,81,410

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	2	3
	I. *Land Revenue.*	*Rs.*
1	Office of the Superintendent of Land Records and Registration (Land in Collector Compound) (Now used as Home Guards Office).	23,310
2	Office of the Ex-D. L. B., Belgaum.	1.34,040
3	Office of the D. I. G. now used as Office of the Superintendent of Land Records at Belgaum (Fort).	33,192
	Total	1,90,540

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	2	3
	II. *Forest*	
1	Divl. Forest Officer, Belgaum.	1,06,974
2	Quarters for Divl. Forest Office Head Clerk	1,46,600
3	Shed for use of Forest Officer.	88,000
4	Motor shed to accommodate 3 Motors.	26,388
5	Shed for sandalwood operation.	77,400
6	Quarters for the Supdt. to the Conservator of Forests, Belgaum.	2,76,680
7	Sandalwood Koty building at Belgaum.	6,44,160
	Total	13,66,200
	III. *General Administration*	
1	Collector's Kacheri at Belgaum.	7,08,757
2	Guard and Pleaders room Kacheri Post Office.	71,918
3	New Block for the additional staff of the Collector's office, Belgaum.	2,29,120
4	Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Belgaum.	1,61,034
5	Office of the Police Sub-Inspector, Belgaum, The Engineer in charge Rural Broad casting and Workshop for Police.	1,04,797
6	Commissioner's office, Belgaum.	7,88,447
7	Commissioner's Bungalow at Belgaum.	14,13,670
8	Collector's Bungalow at Belgaum.	8,99,874
9	Kotwal Chavadi at Belgaum.	15,140
10	Canteen building in the compound of Deputy Commissioner's Office at Belgaum.	1,15,500
	Total	45,08,250

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	2	3
	IV. *Administration of Justice.*	Rs.
1	District Court House at Belgaum.	2,09,096
2	Civil Jail Building, Belgaum, Deputy Educational Inspector's Office.	21,578
3	Civil Judge's Court at Belgaum.	1,08,670
4	Joint Civil Judge's Court at Belgaum	27,950
5	Office of the Asst. Judge and Inspecting Civil Judge at Belgaum	48,900
6	District Judge's Bungalow at Belgaum	18,48,430
7	Building for a canteen in the compound of District Judge, Belgaum.	22,200
	Total	22,86,800
	V. Jails and Convicts	
1	Barracks 1 to 4 at Belgaum and Jailor's office	41,39,450
2	Warder's and Jailor's quarters, Hospital and Store room	20,26,910
3	Central Prison Building at Hindalga	99,17,100
4	Quarters for 4 Clerks, 2 Assistant Surgeons and 3 Matrons	4,09,350
5	Quarters for 12 Reserve Guards at C.P., Belgaum Block I	1,90,050
6	(a) -do- Block B	3,25,350
6	Quarters for 25 Warders in Central Prison at Belgaum Block A	4,05,350
6	(a) —Do— Block B	3,95,740
7	Superintendent's Bungalow in C.P. at Belgaum	2,12,560
8	Quarters for Medical Officers in C.P., Belgaum	1,17,220
9	Quarters for 2nd Jr. Jailor in C.P., Belgaum	86,370
10	Shed for Housing Sheep in C. P., Belgaum	5,720
11	Cattle shed in C. P., Belgaum	44,680
12	Waiting shed in C. P., Belgaum	16,600
13	Wireman's Quarters in C. P., at Belgaum	35,060
14	Water supply and drainage works provided in C.P. at Belgaum	65,940
15	Mechanical Engineer's Quarters in C. P., Belgaum	44,880
16	Water supply and drainage works provided in C. P. at Belgaum.	2,68,160
17	Work shed for soap-making unit in C. P., Belgaum.	5,96,700
	Total	1,92,72,200

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	2	3
	VI. Police Buildings	Rs.
1	Police Pandal at Belgaum and School room	63,080
2	Superintendent's Office at Belgaum (D. S. P's Office)	1,88,540
3	Zanana compound Wall	500
4	Armours shop	25,380
5	Store room in Police Lines at Belgaum.	37,830
6	Guard room	17,820
7	Police Quarters in H. Q. Police lines at Belgaum Block 1 to 20.	12,15,000
8	Sub-Inspectors Quarters.	16,820
9	Central workshop at H. Q. Police Lines, Belgaum.	1,07,450
10	Fifteen garages Block I (3 Nos.)	19,000
	do Block II 4 Nos.	19,200
	do Block III 6 Nos.	28,930
	do Block IV 2 Nos.	9,740
11	Block of 33 Police Quarters	1,57,340
12	Police Lines at Belgaum (Try. Guard)	24,180
13	Police Office at Belgaum	9,310
14	Police Lines in Cantonment Police Lines at Belgaum Block A, B, C,	1,86,900
15	Sub-Inspector's Quarters in Cantonment Police lines at Belgaum	21,420
16	Thirty Constables Quarters Block 1, 2, 3	2,20,900
17	Kapileshwar Chouki	1,188
18	Pimpalkatta Chowki	2,084
19	Aual Chowki	1,657
20	Kangralves Chowki	2,544
21	Bogar Ves Chowki	2,794
22	Market Chowki	19,803
23	Cantonment Police Station House main building	23,100
24	New City Police Lines at Belgaum, Block No. 1 to 12	8,14,080
25	Quarters for European Inspector	61,560
26	Quarters for European Seargent	54,000
27	Sub-Inspector's Quarters in New City Police Line	43,440
28	70 Constable Quarters Block I	9,11,400
29	Block of 33 Quarters at H. Q. Police lines at Belgaum	3,18,450

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	3	3
		Rs.
30	Block of 20 quarters at H. Q. Police lines, Belgaum	2,03,250
31	Office of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, S. R., Belgaum	55,600
32	89 H.Cs. and 30 P.Cs. quarters at Belgaum	15,39,000
33	Constructing quarters for the D.S.P. at Belgaum, Water supply, Electricity and Garage, etc.	56,600
34	Constructing New Police Station at Shahapur, Belgaum	21,680
35	P.S.I. Quarters in the compound of Cantonment Police Lines at Belgaum	18,200
36	Police Parade Pavilion at Belgaum	40,000
	Total	37,59,700
	VII. *Educational Buildings*	
1	Sardar's High School at Belgaum	1,96,170
1 (*a*)	Playground	
2	Workshop building	67,060
3	Compound wall and gate	8,760
4	Laboratory	56,580
5	Library and Head Masters offices	42,810
6	New servants quarters in compound of S.H. School, Belgaum	20,760
7	Hostel for S. T. College, Belgaum	3,27,730
8	Supdt. quarters in S.T. College Hostel, Belgaum	67,380
9	Quarters for Jain servants in S.T. College Hostel (i) Jain cook (ii) Dining room for jains.	12,790
10	Dining Hall store, cook rooms for 12 depressed class students.	28,150
11	S.T. College, Belgaum	4,29,000
12	Constn. of District Polytechnic building at Belgaum.	7,74,120
13	Constn. of Workshop building for Polytechnic at Belgaum.	1,37,950
13 (a)	Hostel for Polytechnic at Belgaum	13,20,000
14	Depressed Class students Hostel at Belgaum	77,280
15	Additional class room for Sardar's High School at Belgaum.	40,840
16	Building for guidance unit in do	26,000
17	Building for Tailoring Unit in do	26,000
18	Text Book Depot in the compound of do	52,000
	Total	37,11,400

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	2	3
		Rs.
	VIII Medical Buildings	
1	Hospitals and dispensaries Lepersylum at Hindalga	7,45,750
2	Servants' quarters converted into quarters for probationary Nurses.	1,47,808
3	(*a*) Nurses quarters at Belgaum	1,40,700
3	Civil Hospital, Belgaum, Administrative Block	1,12,642
4	Quarters for S. M. S. officers and compounders	4,22,553
5	Servants quarters Block A	69,840
6	Do Block B	3,63,852
7	Quarters for relatives of Impatients	1,29,843
8	Water Tower	9,964
9	Engine House	1,59,732
10	Hospital fuel and store room	30,375
11	Chowkidars' quarters and Nurses' quarters	2,01,584
12	Maternity ward	99,268
13	'X' Ray room	1,26,077
14	Dharmashalas for the relatives of patients	1,45,233
15	Bungalow for Civil Surgeon.	3,38,926
16	Leprosy Patients' shed.	63,504
17	Construction of an extension to Civil Hospital, Belgaum.	50,40,000
18	Construction of nurses quarters at Belgaum.	29,21,200
19	Clinical Laboratory, Belgaum.	1,01,050
20	A shed for storing fuel in lepersylum at Hindalga	40,500
21	A store *cum* office in Civil Hospital at Belgaum	1,40,700
22	A Doctor's quarters in C.H., Belgaum	1,40,700
23	A Corridor connecting to new Hospital and Old Hospital building at Belgaum	20,000
24	Quarters for Medical officer in the compound of C.H. at Belgaum (2 Nos.)	40,000
25	Corridor connecting to Nurses' Quarters and new Civil Hospital at Belgaum	20,000
	Total ...	1,30,37,100

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	2	3
		Rs.
	IX. Public Health	
1	Director's Bungalow in V.I., Belgaum	5,70,795
2	Vaccine Depot main building at Belgaum	1,25,28,000
3	Quarters for Supdt., V.I. Belgaum	16,68,960
4	Quarters for 2 Asstt. Supdts. (I and II)	3,96,126
5	Menials' Quarters Block A	4,96,308
6	Menials' quarters Block B	4,90,700
7	Hospitals for 20 calves and 20 isolation calves stable Blocks I and II	1,59,475
8	Vaccinators quarters Block I	5,77,850
9	Vaccinators quarters Block II	5,77,850
10	Quarters for 2 Sweepers	47,250
11	Electricians quarters	1,36,150
12	Temporary slabs for Isolated calves	2,24,175
13	A godown and 2 garages	4,61,950
14	New stable for inoculated sheep in the V. I., Belgaum	4,10,550
15	Constg. Animal shed in V.I. at Belgaum	6,63,750
16	Dist. Health Laboratory at Belgaum	3,41,750
17	Sterilization room in V. I. at Belgaum	2,14,800
	Total	1,99,56,439
	X. Civil buildings.	
1	Superintending Engineer's Bungalow at Belgaum	53,604
2	Superintending Engineer's BC's office at Belgaum B.C. 16	1,20,000
3	(a) Executive Engineer's office at Belgaum	51,195
3	Executive Engineer's Workshop store and Sub-Divisional Officer's at Beglaum	1,22,485
4	Quarters for inferior servants 5 Nos.	63,258
5	Quarters for Government servants Type IV A	33,354

Sl. No.	Name of buildings	Present Cost
1	2	3
		Rs.
6	Government Godown taken over by the PWD. Buildings at Shahapur, M.B. Shed at Shahapur, Chowkidars quarters at Shahapur	55,900
7	3 Lahore sheds at Belgaum	1,67,700
8	Chitra Godown at Belgaum	45,045
9	Inspection Bungalow at Belgaum	1,62,000
10	Travellers' Bungalow at Shahapur	1,98,400
11	Annexure to I.B. at Belgaum	1,00,800
12	Extension to I.B. at Belgaum (Circuit House)	5,10,000
13	Constg. quarters under rental housing scheme at Belgaum (2 Nos.)	50,400
14	—do— (2 Nos.)	64,680
15	N. G. Os. quarters at Belgaum Type II each (4 Nos.)	1,15,500
16	—do— (4 Nos.)	1,46,160
17	—do— (9 Nos.)	2,95,785
18	Weighbridge at Belgaum	27,000
19	Canteen building in the compound of Executive Engineer's office, Belgaum	18,000
20	P. W. D. Store and Water Supply Sub-Divl. office in the compound of Executive Engineer's Office, Belgaum	70,800
21	Superintending Engineer's chamber in front of Supdg. Engr's Office, Belgaum	29,000
22	Club hall in the compound of Supdg. Engr.,B.C., Belgaum	31,200
23	Chowkidars Quarters in the compound of Exc. Engr's. Office, Belgaum	24,000
	Total	25,58,266
	XI. Industrial buildings.	
1	Silk farm at Hindalga	2,22,975
2	Industrial Estate at Belgaum	33,000
3	Seed farm building at Zadshahapur, Belgaum	12,000
4	'B' Type factory building	4,08,300

Sl. No.	Name of buildings		Present Cost
1	2		3
			Rs.
5	'C' Type factory building		2,14,000
6	'D' Type factory building		1,08,300
7	Admn. Block		1,35,420
8	Canteen building		67,614
9	Machine shop		35,971
10	Smithy centre		72,388
11	Carpentry centre		78,771
12	Barbed wire fencing and Godown		50,761
		Tolal	14,39,500
	XII. Animal Husbandry		
1	Constg. Poultry Extension centre at Belgaum		4,62,000
2	Constg. Fish Nursery at Belgaum		33,000
		Total	4,95,000

APPENDIX "G"

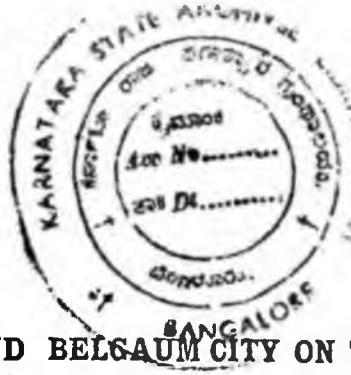
Statement showing bus services operated by Mysore State Road Transport Corporation and starting from Belgaum and serving Kannada and Maharashtra areas.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Route distance in KMs.	Distance lying in	
			Mysore	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5
1	Belgaum-Kolhapur	109 1	89 7	19 4
2	Gokak Via. Nesargi	67 6	67 6	—
3	Chandgad	45 5	21 3	24 2
4	Supa	82 0	82 0	—
5	Sawantwadi	103 0	21 3	81 7
6	Kittur	45 0	45 0	—
7	Ankalgi	29 0	29 0	—
8	Khanapur *via* M.K. Hubli	64 3	64 3	—
9	Sangolli	86 9	86 9	—
10	Tolgi	45 7	45 7	—
11	Khanaur *via* Bagewadi	45 0	45 0	—
12	Halshi	47 3	47 3	—
13	Sureban *via* Ramdurg	119 1	119 1	—
14	Nandihalli	25 7	25 7	—
15	Pachapur Station	63 8	63 8	—
16	Bagewadi	19 1	19 1	—
17	Bassapur	45 7	45 7	—
18	Sholapur	322 0	289 0	33 0
19	Gokarn	233 0	233 0	—
20	Hubli	97 4	97 4	—
21	Dharwar	76 5	76 5	—
22	Sirshi	184 2	184 2	—
23	Haliyal	82 9	82 9	—
24	Hera	46 9	21 3	25 6

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Route distance in KMs.	Distance lying in	
			Mysore	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5
25	Dandeli *via* Nandgad	93 0	93 0	—
26	Karwar *via* Khanapur and Haliyal	242 8	242 8	—
27	Bagalkot	144 8	144 8	—
28	Gadag	152 5	152 5	—
29	Halkarni	46 7	44 5	2 2
30	Daddi	47 1	47 1	—
31	Belgaum—Ajara	86 1	51 5	34 6
32	Sankeshwar	48 3	48 3	—
33	Nipani	70 8	70 8	—
34	Chikodi	74 0	74 0	—
35	Nargund	110 6	110 6	—
36	Saundatti ..	73 0	73 0	—
37	Akkatangerhal	32 0	32 0	—
38	Jamkhandi *via* Kanbargi	146 4	146 4	—
39	Sulebhavi	18 7	18 7	—
40	Bailhongal *via* Begewadi	42 8	42 8	—
41	Nargund	109 3	109 3	—
42	Bailahongal *via* Ramdurg....	63 0	63 0	—
43	Hosur	41 5	41 5	—
44	Deshnur	33 2	33 2	—
45	Jamboti	30 0	30 0	—
46	Kittur *via* Itagi	57 1	57 1	—
47	Rakaskop	21 8	21 8	—
48	Kowad	26 6	15 6	11 0
49	Khanapur *via* Itagi ...	70 0	70 0	—
50	Kodachwad ...	35 8	35 8	—
51	Kumbharwada	106 2	106 2	—
52	Sadashivgad	177 4	177 4	—
53	Kanvi Karavinkop ...	17 7	17 7	—

Sl. No.	Name of the route	Route distance in KMs.	Distance lying in	
			Mysore	Maharashtra
1	2	3	4	5
54	Turmuri ...	38 2	38 2	—
55	Khankumbi	47 5	47 5	—
56	Bailhongal	101 4	101 4	—
57	Bedkihal	96 7	96 7	—
58	Gokak	62 7	62 7	—
59	Haliyal *via* Parishwad	82 0	82 0	—
60	Bangalore	514 9	514 9	—
61	Davangeri	244 6	244 6	—
62	Kumta	259 0	259 0	—
63	Ron	202 7	202 7	—
64	Bijapur	198 0	198 0	—
65	Bijapur *via* Jamkhandi	220 6	220 6	—
66	Athani *via* Chikodi	149 6	149 6	—
67	Sangli *via* Chikodi	139 5	110 7	28 8
68	Hospet	253 0	253 0	—
69	Raichur ...	360 0	360 0	—
	Total	7326 3	7065 8	260 . 5
	Percentage		96 . 44	3 . 56

The above data is exclusive of the City and Suburban service operated in Belgaum City and Suburban. The City and Suburban services cover about 30 routes (with a total route distance of 300 KMs.) all of which lie in Mysore area only.



APPENDIX—H.

ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY OF NIPANI TOWN AND BELGAUM CITY ON THE KARNATAK REGION.

Introduction :

The study is limited to show how far the two towns of Nippani and Belgaum are economically dependent for their growth and prosperity on the hinterland or the region around it. The region here is confined to the talukas in which they are situated. Belgaum has developed more as a district place and as the headquarters of the taluk. Besides, it also claims to be the divisional headquarters of the four districts of the erstwhile Bombay State. But this does not mean that it has assumed importance merely because it is the political headquarters of a Division or a district or a taluka. It has to depend for its growth on the region supporting it. Political importance pales into insignificance before economic convenience.

Belgaum has grown because of its being a centre for the marketing of the surplus of the district in general and of the Belgaum taluka in particular. Besides this, the city has to depend on the Karnatak region for the supply of such essentials as electricity and water, which are the *sine-quo-non* for the industrial and agricultural growth of any region.

The tale of Nipani is in no way different from that of Belgaum. In fact, Nipani does not claim the honour of being the headquarters of even a taluka. It is situated in Chikodi taluka. The town has derived its growth mainly from the trade it has developed. This is a terminal market for tobacco. Chikodi being in the ' interior ' and Nipani being on the main line of Poona—Bangalore Road, with good road connections to the surrounding areas, Nipani has developed commercially as a central place for marketing of tobacco. From marketing of tobacco, the next step is its processing and finally manufacturing. But the second and the final steps namely the processing and manufacturing, in the marketing of tobacco is in the hands of Gujarati and Kannada traders. The labour that is attracted for this process is from Marathi area of Kagal and the disputed areas of Mysore State. These areas could send the surplus labour to Nipani to eke out a livelihood as wage earners in the curing of tobacco and manufacturing of bidies. Gujarathis have thrown in their lot with Maharashtra merely because of their traditional link with Bombay. But it must not be forgotten that the growth of Nipani is based mainly on the supply of tobacco from Karnatak region. This has increased its dependence on the region all the more. We will now address ourselves to the analysis of economic dependence of the two towns on Karnatak Region in details.

NIPANI.

Area and production of important crops :

Nipani market being supported by the marketable surplus of the region, the region here being confined to a taluka, we have analysed the total area under various crops in the Chikodi taluka. This gives a fairly good idea of the dependence of Nipani market on the marketable surplus of the region.

The most important food crop in Chikodi taluka is jowar and the main commercial crops are tobacco, groundnut and sugarcane. The total cultivated area under these four crops in Chikodi taluka in 1965–66 is 1,67,904 acres out of which the share of the non-disputed area (pure Kannada villages) is 1,19,062 acres, while the disputed area (comprising of villages claimed by Maharashtra in Chikodi taluka) accounts for 48,841 acres. Taken individually, the share of each of these four crops in the non-disputed area is overwhelmingly more than that of the disputed area as could be seen by a perusal of Table No. 1 given in Appendix A. The same disparity holds good in the respective positions of the two areas in respect of production and value of these crops. Production of jowar, which is the mainstay of the total food needs of the people of the entire taluka is 1,56,870 quintals in the pure Kannada area, while the disputed area accounts for a bare 60,165 quintals.

As regards the production and value of tobacco and groundnut in each of these two sectors the situation is in no way dissimilar. The pure Kannada area produces 1,52,219 quintals of these two commodities, their total value being Rs. 4,04,96,100, while 62,453 quintals are grown in the disputed area accounting for Rs. 1,62,30,000. The same superiority is maintained by the non-disputed area in respect of sugarcane production also, its share being 6,21,520 tons valued at Rs. 3,41,83,600, the corresponding share of its counterpart being 3,33,360 tons valued at Rs. 1,83,34,800. Expressed as a percentage of the total value of the main crops grown in the area, the share of the non-disputed region is about 71 while that of the disputed portions is a bare 29. The pure Kannada region is thus incidentally the grannary of the taluka. Table No. 1 (A & B) in Appendix-A showing the total area, total production and the total value of production in respect of the four main crops for the year 1965-66 bears testimony to the foregoing.

Nipani as a marketing Centre :

Nipani is the only important centre in Mysore State for the marketing of tobacco, particularly the country variety. The marketing activity in bidi tobacco at Nipani dates back to the year 1900. Since the beginning of marketing of bidi tobacco in this tract, Nipani town has been a centre for assembling the produce

from the surrounding growing areas, whatever might be the system and channels of marketing". There are no marketing 'centres' as such in the rural area surrounding Nipani, and hence so far as the processing and marketing of bidi tobacco is concerned, Nipani town serves the whole area*. The importance of Nipani as a centre for the marketing of tobacco could be very well realised by the fact that the arrivals of tobacco into Nipani which stood at 3,495 quintals in 1900-01, have risen to 1,72,623 quintals in 1963-64.

Let us now turn to the shares of the pure Kannada areas and the disputed area in this marketable surplus to determine the dependence of Nipani for the supply of tobacco. For this purpose, we have selected two periods each comprising of 3 years one from 1954 to 1956 and the other from 1961-62 to 1963-64. The former represents the period immediately preceding the Reorganisation of States and the latter representing the latest period for which figures are available. The purpose underlying the selection of these two periods is not only to spotlight the importance of Nipani for the marketing of tobacco grown in the Karnatak region even before States Reorganisation but also to show how-with the advance of years after the inclusion of Nipani in Mysore State—the Karnatak region and Nipani have become indispensable to each other in their economic progress as evidenced by the marketing of one of the important commercial crops of the region.

The following table gives an idea as to the quantity of tobacco assembled in Nipani market from the non-disputed area of Chikodi and Hukkeri talukas, other pure Kannada areas of Mysore State, disputed areas of Mysore State and 'mixed' areas of Belgaum taluka before the Reorganisation of the States.

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* Processing and Marketing of Bidi Tobacco in Nipani Tract—R.R. Doshi (Nov. 65) p. 16.–unpublished thesis submitted to Poona University for Ph. D.

Sri Doshi is now working as a Vice-Principal, Devachand College, Arjun-nagar.

TABLE No. I.

Table showing arrivals of tobacco into Nipani from the non-d sputed, disputed, mixed and other pure Kannada regions of Mysore State.

(Quantity in Quintals).

Area		1954	1955	1956
I. Non-disputed Areas :				
(*a*) Chikodi Taluka	..	37,625·65	39,568·51	30,504·32
(*b*) Hukkeri Taluka	..	21,602·18	28,248·84	12,422·58
II. Other pure Kannada Areas	..	8,717·80	7,423·32	4,373·80
III. Disputed Areas	..	12,245·40	11,415·14	9,691·98
IV. 'Mixed' Areas	..	427·66	441·74	86·71
Total	..	80,618·69	82,097·55	57,079·39

Sourse :—Adopted from the data collected from the Central Excise Department.

It could be seen from a perusal of the above table that out of the 80,618 quintals, 82,097 and 57,079 quintals of tobacco assembled for marketing at Nipani in the years 1954, 1955 and 1956 respectively, as many as 67,945 quintals (84·2 per cent), 70,240 quintals (85·5 per cent), and 47,300 quintals (82·8 per cent) were contributed by the non-disputed areas of Chikodi and Hukkeri talukas the pure Kannada villages of Athani taluka as also the villages of Gokak, Raibag and Bailhongal talukas. The disputed areas contribued only 12,245 quintals, 11,415 quintals and 9,691 quintals respectively in the same years. Added to this, a very small quantity of 427 quintals in 1954, 441 quintals in 1955 and 86 quintals in 1956 were brought for sale to Nipani market from the villages of Belgaum taluka. As it is possible that these villages may include both the disputed and the non-disputed areas of Belgaum taluka, it is not easy to apportion the shares of the two sectors ; moreover, the quantity itself is so small that it does not in any way vitiate our conclusions even if these figures are not taken into consideration on either side.

The arrivals of tobacco into Nipani market from (1) the pure Kannada villages of Chikodi taluka, (2) the pure Kannada villages of Hukkeri taluka, (3) the disputed villages and (4) the villages of other Kannada-speaking talukas as also the 'mixed' villages in Belgaum taluka are given in tables No. 2 to 5 in Appendix—A. Even a casual look at these tables reveals that the non-disputed areas contributed more than 84 per cent of the marketed surplus at Nipani in the period before the Reorganisation of States. This explains the effective dependence of Nipani on the marketable surplus of tobacco coming from the Karnatak region.

The picture of this dependence is maintained even after a decade of Integration.

Out of the 1,26,000 quintals of tobacco now produced in Belgaum district, about 60 villages around Nipani produce 40 per cent*. These 60 villages form the core of the disputed villages in the district. It, therefore, follows that about 60 per cent of the total production of tobacco in the district is from the non-disputed regions.

The same superiority is maintained in the field of marketing also.

The following table shows the arrivals of tabacco into Nipani market from different sources. For this purpose, the geographical units are based on the classifications made by the Central Excise Department.

TABLE No. II

Arrivals of Tobacco into Nipani market from different sources (in quintals).

	1961–62		1962–63		1963–64	
		Percentage of the total		Percentage of the total		Percentage of the total
1. Quantity received from Bangalore Collectorate but outside Nipani circle (Chikodi, Gokak, Hukkeri, Bailhongal, Raibag and Athani talukas).	81,236	54·5	54,403	42·6	1,06,309	61·7
2. Quantity received from other Collectorates (outside Mysore State).	27,890	18·8	27,424	31·5	32,436	18·7
3. Quantity received from Nipani Circle (Disputed areas).	39,585	26·7	45,504	35·9	33,881	19·6
4. Total arrivals in Nipani Market.	1,48,755	100·0	1,27,332	100·0	1,72,623	100·0

Source :—Adapted from "Processing and Marketing of Bidi Tobacco in Nipani Tract—R.R. Doshi.

*Processing and Marketing of Bidi Tobacco in Nipani Tract—R. R. Doshi (Nov. 65) p. 16-unpublished thesis submitted to Poona University.

A perusal of the above table reveals that 73 per cent of the arrivals in Nipani are from places outside Nipani Circle (as already stated, Nipani Circle forms the core of the disputed areas); nearly 54 per cent comes from the Bangalore Collectorate but outside Nipani Circle (the Bangalore Collectorate corresponds to the boundaries of the present Mysore State). These places (coming within the Bangalore Collectorate) are Chikodi, Gokak, Hukkeri, Bailhongal, Raibag and Athani talukas. Arrivals from outside the Bangalore Collectorate (*i.e.*, outside Mysore State) are above 20 per cent of the total arrivals which cannot be taken into account on either side. Therefore the quantity of tobacco assembled in Nipani from the disputed areas amounts to above 26 per cent only (average of 3 years).

An analysis of the trading class at Nipani also throws some light on the economic dependence of Nipani on Karnatak.

A groupwise break up of the merchant class dealing in tobacco at Nipani is presented below :

1.	Jains and Marwaris	..	30.6%
2.	Lingayats	..	25%
3.	Muslims	..	19%
4.	Marathas	..	16·4%
5.	Others	..	9%*

Of the above categories, Lingayats belong to the Kannada-speaking group and the Jains in the first category above also can be classed under the same group. As against their high percentage figure, the Marathas, who belong to the Marathi-speaking group form only 16·4 per cent. Moreover, the entrance of the Maratha Community in tobacco business is observed only since the fag end of the thirties, while the Lingayats, who belong to the Kannada-speaking group, have a powerful hand in the business for years together.

It is clear from the foregoing that Nipani owes its growth as a market for tobacco to the produce flowing to it from Karnatak. This conclusively focusses the absolute dependence—from all angles—of Nipani as a tobacco market on the Karnatak region.

The fact namely the dependence of Nipani market on Karnatak region is borne out by the singular instance of the closing down of the Arjunanagar market. Arjunanagar is a small uninhabited area of Maharashtra projecting into the territory of Nipani. A few merchants agitating for the merger of Nipani in Maharashtra wanted to create in Arjunanagar area a market for tobacco by starting a market centre. They built godowns and market yard for tobacco

* Processing and Marketing of Bidi Tobacco in Nipani Tract R. R. Doshi. p. 68.

It started functioning as a sub-market yard of Gadhinglaj from 1954. In 1957 the Arjunanagar market had to be closed down for lack of tobacco arrivals in the market. (*vide* Report of the regulated market of Gadhinglaj). This goes to prove that Nipani as a market for tobacco cannot exist by itself. Its dependency on the Karnatak region is absolute. Cut off from its roots, the Nipani market will wither away.

Other crops ;

Table 6 in Appendix-A shows the quantities and value of gur, groundnut and chillies marketed at Nipani from the year 1958-59 to 1962-63. In the last year of 1962-63 itself, the quantities of gur, groundnut and chilles marketed at Nipani were 47,643 quintals, 15,215 quintals and 4,389 quintals respectively, their total value being Rs. 51,49,071.

It will be interesting to note that out of the 122 places from which gur arrived into Nipani market, 68 are non-disputed villages and 27 form the disputed area, while 27 other villages are situated outside Mysore State, which are out of picture in assessing the economic dependence of the Kannada and the Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore State, on the town of Nipani. It is thus clear that out of the total number of villages in Mysore State sending gur to Nipani for marketing, slightly more than 71.5 per cent belong to the non-disputed area, while the villages in the disputed part are slightly less than 28.5 per cent.

In the case of Chillies, 35 villages are engaged in the task of assembling the produce at Nipani. A break-up of the figure reveals that 25 of these villages belong to the non-disputed area and 6 are outside Mysore State. Among the Mysore State villages sending chillies to Nipani, the percentage share of Kannada villages is more than 86, while that of the disputed areas is slightly less than 14.

Similar is the case in respect of foodgrains also. Out of 122 villages from which rice, jowar and wheat are imported into Nipani, 101 are in the non-disputed region, 16 in the disputed area and 5 are situated outside Mysore State. It is thus clear that more than 82 per cent of the villages sending these three important foodgrains are in the non-disputed region. The percentage share of Kannada speaking villages sending jowar is 85 which corresponds to the equally high percentage figure of 71.5, which represents the share of total jowar production of this region.

The overall position of these areas does not change even when the total number of villages sending all kinds of merchandise to Nipani is considered. Out of the 280 villages in Mysore State sending goods to Nipani, 238 belong to the non-disputed area as against a bare 42 in the disputed region. These figures reveal that far too many villages in the non-disputed areas of Mysore State look

to Nipani as a source of disposing of the superfluities of their farm production, while the villages in the disputed area depending on Nipani for the same purpose are few and between.

Tables No. 7 to 10 in Appendix-A show the places from which gur and chillies are imported into Nipani and their abstract, the places from which the main foodgrains of rice, wheat and jowar are brought into Nipani as also the abstract of a number of villages from which all commodities arrive in Nipani market.

The above analysis clearly reveals the dependency of Nipani on the foodgrains flowing from Kannada regions and the sustenance of Nipani as a market for such of the commercial crops as gur, chillies, groundnut, etc.

Octroi :

The matter of economic dependency can also be looked at from the point of view of the revenue collected at the Octroi nakas.

The total proceeds of octroi collected at different toll nakas of Nipani town from 1956-57 to 1965-66 and the break-up figures of the number of villages from which goods arrive in Nipani town through different toll nakas are given in tables 11 and 12 of Appendix–A.

These figures are, indeed, revealing. There are 7 toll nakas in Nipani town. Among the villages which send goods to Nipani through Murgud Naka, villages of other States and the disputed villages in Mysore State preponderate. In the case of all the other 6 nakas, the number of Kannada-speaking villages is overwhelmingly more than that of the villages under dispute or villages outside Mysore. Out of a total of 436 villages from which goods arrive into Nipani town, 156 are situated outside Mysore State and 36 are in the disputed area of Mysore State, while 244 belong to the non-disputed area. Expressed as percentages, the Kannada villages claim 56, villages outside Mysore claim 35·75 and the villages in the disputed region can claim a meagre 8·25 per cent. Between the villages in the disputed and the non-disputed areas alone the percentage share of the Marathi-speaking villages does not make a near approach to that of the non-disputed region.

The superiority of the non-disputed area is not limited to the number of villages only. The figures relating to the octroi collections at these nakas reinforce the conclusions established in the preceding paragraphs.

Out of the total octroi collections of Rs. 2,13,217 in the year 1965-66, the share of 6 nakas through which goods from most Kannada villages enter the town was Rs. 1,98,602, whereas Murgud naka, through which goods from disputed

villages as well as villages outside Mysore arrive in the town, accounts only for Rs. 14,165. As we saw earlier, it is through this naka that most of the disputed villages and villages outside Mysore are sending goods into Nipani town, which fact has been responsible for boosting the total number of villages outside Mysore as also the disputed villages. But the hollowness of the so-called superiority in numbers in respect of the villages sending goods through this Naka is exposed by the fact that the average income of 10 years from 1956-57 to 1965-67 which this naka has yielded is Rs. 18,320 which works out to about 4·66 per cent of the total annual average income of Nipani Municipality from the octroi.

It should also be remembered that the most important commodities brought from villages outside Mysore State into Nipani through Murgud naka are fuel and bamboo and these are brought by those people in order to eke out a livelihood from the sale proceeds. But Nipani does not look to these villages for its requirements of fuel and bamboo and its mainstay in this regard (for imports of bamboo and fuel) are the following places of Mysore State : Karwar, Sirsi, Honavar, Mundgod, Kirawatti, Dandeli, Hattigeri, Alnawar, Tawargeri and Nagargali.

BELGAUM

If Nipani, as has been conclusively made out, owes its growth and development as a business centre to the economic support provided by the predominently Kannada-speaking region forming its hinterland' the claim of Belgaum to the same position is irrefutable. This is borne out by the facts and figure presented below relating to the several facets of the economic position of the city.

Consumption of electricity :

Table No. 13 in the Appendix-B gives particulars relating to the consumption of electricity in Belgaum city during the year 1965-66. The total consumption of electricity during the year for the purpose of lighting, power purposes including Rural pumpsets and rural electrification, street lights and other purposes was of the order of 42,11,302 units at a total value of Rs. 31,76,468.

In Table No. 14 in Appendix-B is given the number of household and non-household establishments consuming electricity in Belgaum city from the year 1960-61 to 1965-66. It can be seen from a perusal of this table that there is a steady rise in the number of both the household and non-household establishments consuming electricity over the years. The total number of establishments in the two classes which stood at 13,643 in the year 1960-61 has shot up

to 16,882 in the year 1965-66. While a rise in the number of household establishments using electricity might be due to a rise in the population and income of the people, the rise in the number of non-household establishments points to the steady growth of business and industry in the town. Compared to the rise in the number of household establishments over the years, the rate of increase in the number of non-household establishments is more marked ; while the former has increased by about 25 per cent in 6 years from 1960-61, the latter has risen by 37 per cent only, a rise representing about 23·5 per cent in six years.

Table No. 14-A in Appendix-B shows the total units of electricity consumed in the city of Belgaum and its value for 9 months from March 1966 to November 1966. Prior to March 1966, electricity was being supplied by a private company called the Amalgamated Electricity Company, Ltd., Belgaum. Since March 1966, the Government of Mysore has taken over the function of supplying power to Belgaum and electricity is being supplied from the Sharavathi Hydro-Electric Project. The private company was itself generating the power and there was not only scarcity in the supply of power but the service itself was highly irregular and breaks and shutdowns were not infrequent with all their attendant inconveniences. All these irregularities ended with the take over by the Mysore State Electricity Board and this accounts for the spectacular rise in power consumption since March 1966 which has reached the high figure of 1,01,40,184 units for 9 months in 1966. This proves how the irregular and limited supply of power prior to March 1966 by the private company had actually stunned the growth of industry. The industrial potential of the region has for the first time received an impetus through expanded power supply and is now bound to grow into its fullness in future. The proposed Aluminium Factory at Belgaum is a clear example of this promise.

The fact that the entire requirements of electricity of Belgaum both for domestic and industrial purposes is being supplied by the power stations of Mysore State has great relevance to the economic growth of the town. The fact that the city of Belgaum gets its power supply from the Hydro-Electric Power Stations of Mysore State is not a mere accident of geography ; it is a case of the economic destiny of the town being irrevocably linked with the rest of the Mysore State. One cannot imagine an alternate source of power for the city in the event of Sharavathi power supply being cut for one reason or the other.

Water supply :

Like electricity, Belgaum gets another of its basic amenity of life—water—from the pure Kannada region of Mysore State. The total amount of drinking water supplied to Belgaum town is 54,75,00,000 gallons per year, valued at Rs. 5,47,500. It is proposed to increase this water supply to the town by

stages. The present supply of 15 lakh gallons per day is proposed to be doubled for the immediate stage and quadrupled for prospective stage. When this stage is reached, the city would be supplied with 219,00,00,000 gallons of water a year. Added to this, the proposed Aluminium Factory at Belgaum gets the water supply of 40 lakh gallons per day. This colossal amount of water is provided by the Markandeya River, the major part of which flows—through the Kannada areas of Mysore State.

Milk and milk products :

The bulk of the total requirements of milk in Belgaum city is provided by the four Kannada village centres of M. K. Hubli, Halge, Katti, and Hirebagewadi. Table No. 15 in Appendix-B reveals that collections of milk from these 4 village centres in the year 1966 was of the order of 2,02,381 litres valued at Rs. 1,82,089.

Belgaum market is well known for the supply of quality ghee and butter. The dependence of Belgaum on the non-disputed areas of Mysore State for its butter supply and ghee trade is almost complete. Out of the 22,212 quintals of butter marketed at Belgaum in the year 1964, as much as 15,844 quintals came from the pure Kannada areas, while the share of the areas under dispute was as low as 6,367 quintals. The percentage share of the non-disputed region in the total quantity of butter assembled at Belgaum is about 71 while that of the disputed area is only about 29. Even when the number of villages engaged in the assembling of butter in Belgaum city is concerned, the superior position of the Kannada region becomes obvious. Of the 42 centres from which butter is received at Belgaum., 31 centres are in the pure Kannada region of Mysore State, while only 11 are in the disputed area. The percentage shares of the villages in the non-disputed area form 86 per cent of the total number of villages from which butter is received at Belgaum, whereas the centres in the disputed area are only 14 per cent of the total. Table No. 16 gives the names of centres from which butter is brought into Belgaum market and also the quantity assembled. The figures relate to the year 1964.

Acreage and production of different crops :

The most important foodgrains grown in Belgaum taluka are Paddy, Jowar and Ragi. Navane, Save and Horsegram come next in the order of importance. Groundnut is also among the less important category of crops grown. Tables 17 and 18 in the Appendix-B give the acreage and production of some of the important crops grown in the non-disputed and the disputed zones of Belgaum taluka. The figures relate to the year 1965-66. It can be seen from a perusal of these tables that out of a total area of 89,910 acres under food crops in Belgaum taluka, 49,912 acres are situated in the non-disputed region and 39,998 acres are in the region

under dispute. Thus the percentage share of the pure Kannada region in the total cropped area is 55,5. Taken individually, except in the case of ragi and certain other coarse commodities of minor importance like Horsegram, Channangi, Avare, and Maize, the acreage under all the other crops in the non-disputed region exceed that in the disputed zone. A clear lead of the disputed zone is only in the case of Ragi. In the case of jowar, more than 90 per cent of the total acreage is in the non-disputed sector and the share of the zone in dispute is less than 10 per cent. Here it may be remembered that jowar is the staple food of the region which drives home the importance of the Kannada region supplying this product to the city of Belgaum for its daily consumption. The shares in acres of Navane, groundnut, save, wheat, Bengalgram, tur and sajje or bazra of the Kannada areas are far more than the shares of the same crops in the disputed area. Table 19 in Appendix-B gives a comparative picture of the percentage shares of the disputed and the non-disputed area in the acreage under different crops. It can be seen by a perusal of this table that the share of the non-disputed areas in respect of certain commodities like Navane and Sajje is more than 90 percent and in respect of crops like Wheat and Bengalgram, the share is more than 80 per cent. Although the disputed area leads in respect of acreage under horsegram, channangi, avars and maize, the total extent of the area under these crops is so small that the higher share of the disputed region has no economic impact of considerable significance.

Production of three important crops of paddy, jowar and ragi for the year 1965-66 is given in Tables No. 17 and 18 of the Appendix-B. A look at these tables reveals that out of a total production of these three crops in the year 1965-66 amounting to 1,59.772 quintals, the non-disputed region produced 90,365 quintals and the area claimed by Maharashtra grew 69,407 quintals, the percentage shares of the two zones being 56·55 and 43·45 respectively. Taken individually, Kannada region leads in the production of paddy and jowar, its percentage shares of those two commodities being 51·5 and 90·96 respectively. It is only in the solitary case of ragi that the disputed zone has a lead over its counterpart. Taken as a whole, this merges with the overall position of the two sides which is largely in favour of Karnatak.

Marketing :

Table No. 22 in Appendix-B gives the arrivals and approximate value of important commodities into Belgaum market. Let us now analyse how Belgaum market is dependent upon for the farm products of Karnatak region for its marketing functions.

Foodgrains :

Jowar and rice are the staple foods of the people of Belgaum taluka. The arrivals of these three commodities into Belgaum per year are 80,000 bags of jowar,

50,000 bags of rice. These two commodities are supplied by the Karnatak region. The total production of jowar in the entire Belgaum taluka being 36,016 quintals, the surplus that is available for the entire region around Belgaum is quite less. Jowar has, therefore, got to be imported from the surplus regions of Mysore State like Jamkhandi, Gokak, Bailhongal, Saundatti, Bagalkot, Dharwar, Davangere, Bellary, etc. Similar is the case with rice. Although paddy is grown in Chandgad (Maharashtra), it is not at all in a position to supply the requirements of rice in the taluka. The bulk of rice requirement comes from Nandagad. The shortfall is supplied by the other Kannada villages of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur districts. So far as wheat is concerned, it must be noted that almost the entire requirements are met by Bailhongal, Saundatti, Bijapur and Bagalkot talukas.

Commercial crops :

Groundnut, whose arrival into the market is about 45,000 bags is assembled by the pure Kannada talukas of Bailhongal, Hukeri, Saundatti, Dharwar and Hubli. Similar is the case with dry chillies and garlic. Dry chillies are received from Hukeri, Sankeshwar, Pachapur, Bailhongal and Byadgi, while garlic is supplied by Bailhongal, Hukeri and Saundatti talukas.

Fruits and vegetables : *

Bananas of which about 500 truck loads are marketed at Belgaum are assembled from Raibag, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Gokak, Hukeri and Bangalore as also from some villages in Belgaum taluk. A small part of this quantity comes from outside Mysore State also.

Mosambi is supplied by Bangalore and some places outside Mysore State. Its arrivals are about 200 truck loads. So is the case with orange. Most of the oranges consumed at Belgaum are received from Coorg (through Bangalore). Some oranges come from outside Mysore State.

Grapes (4,000 boxes per year) are also supplied from Chikodi taluk, Bangalore and some villages around Belgaum apart from some places outside Mysore State. Lemon is received in considerable quantities in Belgaum. About 20,000 bags of lemon are supplied from Hubli, Dharwar, Bagalkot and Chikodi talukas and also certain villages in Belgaum taluka. Another 20,000 bags of brinjal are received from the Kannada regions of Hukkeri taluka and also from Gokak, Ramdurg, Bailhongal and Kudchi talukas as also from some surrounding villages of Belgaum.

The facts and figures presented in the foregoing paragraphs conclusively prove that most of the agricultural and horticultural products that are marketed at Belgaum are being supplied by the pure Kannada regions of Mysore State. This shows the dependence of Belgaum City for these products on the Karnatak region.

*Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Belgaum.

Octroi collections :

There is still another angle from which the economic dependence of Belgaum could be looked at. The octroi collections at the different toll nakas of Belgaum City provide this angle. (Unfortunately here we will have to point out our own limitations of presenting the data of various villages which sent the goods through the Nakas as the method of collecting this inputs at the Nakas by the Authorities is not insisted upon. But this being not the case with Nipani Municipality we were able to present a more clear picture in Table No. 12. So we could not present a similar Table for Belgaum City).

Table 20 in Appendix-B gives the collection of octroi at the several toll nakas of Belgaum for 10 years from 1956-57 to 1965-66. There are 17 toll nakas in the City. Octroi is also collected near the Railway goods-shed on goods arriving by rail, and at the office on articles received through post by way of parcels. Of these 17 nakas, the three nakas of Dharwar naka, Sub-Dharwar naka and Kaladgi naka act as inlets for goods coming from the pure Kannada areas. Goods from disputed areas enter the town through the Vengurla, Ramghat, Bogarves, Nagazari, Shahapur, Kapileswar and Khasbag nakas. The nakas of Kasai Galli, Kakatives, Khanapur, Patilves, Hossur, Goods-shed, office naka and the Vaccine Depot naka are used by places situated both in the disputed and non-disputed zones. Strictly speaking, collections at the railway goods-shed, office naka and post parcels cannot be apportioned to any side with justification as the places from which goods arrive through these nakas include many centres outside Mysore State such as Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Let us now analyse the shares of these nakas in the total octroi collections of the Municipality. A perusal of table makes it clear that the octroi collections at the gates covering non-disputed villages are overwhelmingly more than the collections yielded by nakas covering disputed villages. For instance, in the year 1956-57, the collections from the non-disputed areas amounted to Rs. 1,92,503, as against the collections of Rs. 1,91,892 from the disputed areas. The same disparity in favour of the pure Kannada region is being maintained throughout the decade from 1956-57 and has culminated in the highest disparity in the year 1965-66 ; for the octroi proceeds from the non-disputed zone in 1965-66 totalled Rs. 11,83,454 while the disputed areas accounted only for Rs. 4,31,156. Even if collections of individual years are taken into account, the non-disputed areas have the lead. Since 1962-63 onwards it could be observed that there is a progressive rise in the income from the Karnatak region. The income has risen from Rs. 7,14,732 in 1962-63 to Rs. 8,06,420 in the next year and to Rs. 9,60,458 in 1964-65. There is a record rise of Rs. 11,83,454 in the year 1965-66. But in the case of areas claimed by Maharashtra, there is not such a spectacular jump or increase in the income. Starting with Rs. 1,91,892 in the year 1956-57, the

income from this region has taken a decade to register a modest rise of Rs. 4,31,156 in 1965-66. This by itself is a clear proof that Belgaum City is economically depending and is more relying on the Karnatak region in the marketing of goods than on the disputed area.

The income of mixed nakas (which amounts to Rs. 15,30,193 in 1965-66) is substantially high because of the following factors :

(*a*) It includes all goods imported into Belgaum by railways and post office. The goods are imported from various places like Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Calcutta, etc.

(*b*) It includes payments made at the office naka. There are various transport companies which make payment at the office naka regularly from whichever State they import the goods.

As such, we would only be groping in the dark if we try to apportion the shares of the two sectors in the income derived through nakas coming in the ' mixed ' group. Valid conclusions could still be arrived at only by comparing the octroi collections from the Karnatak and the Maharashtra groups. Table No. 21 given below gives the percentage shares of these two groups of nakas in the total octroi collections from the year 1956-57 to 1965-66.

TABLE No. 21

Octroi collections from Nakas covering disputed and non-disputed villages—Belgaum City.

(Percentages)

Year	*Nakas covering pure Karnatak villages (percentages)*	*Nakas covering disputed villages (percentages)*
1	2	3
1956–57 ..	50·09	49·91
1957–58 ..	53·2	46·8
1958–59 ..	58·49	41·51
1959–60 ..	58·44	41·56
1960–61 ..	64·63	35·37
1961–62 ..	70·42	29·58
1962–63 ..	74·3	25·7
1963–64 ..	72·18	27·82
1964–65 ..	75·5	24·5
1965–66 ..	73·3	26·7

Source: Constructed from Table No. 20.

A perusal of this table reveals certain very interesting aspects. The percentage share in the octroi revenue of the Kannada region is continuously on an increase from the year 1956-57 to 1965-66 ; indeed the rate of rise very impressive. On the contrary, the share of the Maharashtra region has shown a tendency to slope down from 1956-57 right upto 1965-66. The share of the Karnatak area is as high as 75·5 per cent in 1964-65. The corresponding share of the disputed region has declined to the lowest figure of 24·5 per cent in the same year from its highest-ever percentage of 49·91 in the year 1956-57. This leads us to the inescapable conclusion that since the Reorganisation of States in 1956, Belgaum, with its inclusion in Mysore State, has returned to its natural economic setting, thus opening up before itself a wider Vista of a prosperous future.

C. C. PATTANSHETTI,
Head of the Department of Commerce,
Karnatak University, Dharwar.

APPENDIX "A"

Statistical Tables relating to the Town of Nippani

Table Nos. : 1 *to* 12

TABLE No. 1-A.

Area and production of main crops in the non-disputed villages in Chikodi Taluk, for the year 1965-66.

Main crops	*Total area*	*Total production*	*Total value of production in Rs.*
1	2	3	4
	A. G.	Q. Kg.	
Jowar ..	44.819 19	156,870 00	125,49.600 00
Sugarcane ..	7.768 20	621,520 Tons	341.83,600 00
Tobacco ..	25,691 22	70,653 00	282,61,200 00
Groundnut ..	40.783 8	81,566 00	122,34,900 00
Total ..	1,19,062 29		875,29,300 00

TABLE No. 1-B

Area and production of main crops for the year 1965-66 in the disputed villages in Chikodi Taluk.

Main crops	*Total area*		*Total production*		*Total value of production in Rs.*	
1	2		3		4	
	A.	G.	Q.	Kg.		
Jowar ..	17,190	12	60,165	00	4,81,320	00
Sugarcane ..	4,166	32	3,33,360 Tons		183,34 800	00
Tobacco ..	9,981	13	27,447	75	109,79,200	00
Groundnut ..	17,502	35	35,006	00	52,50,900	00
Total ..	48,841	12			3,50,46,020	00

Source : Constructed from figures collected from Taluk Office, Chikodi.

TABLE No. 2.

Arrivals of Tobacco into Nipani Market from Kannada villages of Chikodi Taluka.

Sl. No.	*Name of the village*	1954		1955		1956	
		Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.
1.	Ankali ..	4,180	89	2,738	98	1,348	25
2.	Borgaon ..	1,889	91	1,738	37	757	27
3.	Bhoj ..	1,970	36	2,725	36	2,325	84
4.	Benadi ..	2,375	78	3,697	37	2,229	14
5.	Bedakihal ..	1,394	72	1,461	42	1,102	31
6.	Examba ..	2,045	72	1,461	42	1,102	31
7.	Chikodi ..	145	28	427	03	184	78
8.	Galatga ..	5,210	01	4,705	89	3,526	38
9.	Kotnali ..	3,871	71	2,755	32	5,391	70
10.	Khadkalat ..	4,123	67	5,933	32	5,833	43
11.	Kerur ..	999	25	731	39	252	42
12.	Karoshi ..	1,619	87	1,628	04	849	33
13.	Lakhanapur ..	2,252	29	2,092	94	1,925	41
14.	Pattankudi ..	3,274	25	4,518	66	2,511	98
15.	Sadalga ..	2,309	04	2,735	80	2,124	26
	Total ..	37,625	65	39,568	51	30,504	32

Source : Constructed from figures obtained from the Central Excise Department.

TABLE No. 3.

Arrivals of tobacco into Nippani Market from the villages of Hukkeri taluka (all Kannada).

Sl. No.	*Name of the village*	1954		1955		1956	
1	2	3		4		5	
		Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.
1.	Bagewadi ..	1,502	74	1,192	20	497	58
2.	Ghodageri ..	1,756	98	2,452	50	894	38
3.	Hukkeri ..	1,763	33	1,510	45	912	08
4.	Hebbal ..	1,562	21	1,838	70	869	41
5.	Kanagale ..	2.751	69	3.811	78	1,176	76
6.	Nerli ..	1,621	68	1,993	96	746	83
7.	Nidasoshi ..	1.809	19	1,878	65	1,089	60
8.	Pachhapur ..	2,314	94	1.838	24	1,684	34
9.	Sankeshwar ..	3,860	15	4.260	79	2,991	86
10.	Salapur ..	2,367	15	2,330	38	1,481	40
11.	Yamakanmardi ..	291	46	141	19	78	54
	Total ..	21.602	18	23,248	84	12,422	58

Source : Adapted on the basis of the data obtained from Central Excise Department.

TABLE No. 4.

Arrivals of tobacco into Nippani Market from disputed villages of Chikodi taluka.

Sl. No.	*Name of the village*	1954		1955		1956	
1	2	3		4		5	
		Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.
1.	Akol ..	4,695	85	3,301	28	4,360	67
2.	Karadaga ..	1,061	45	1,274	37	746	83
3.	Konganolli ..	3,320	55	3,340	53	2,591	43
4.	Nanadi ..	703	24	948	39	293	28
5.	Soundalaga ..	2,464	31	2,550	57	1,699	77
	Total ..	12,245	40	11,415	14	9,691	98

Source : Adapted on the basis of data obtained from Central Excise Department.

TABLE No. 5.

Arrivals of tobacco into Nippani from other Kannada areas of Mysore State (in quintals).

Sl. No.	*Name of the village*	1954		1955		1956	
1	2	3		4		5	
		Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.	Q.	Kg.
	Gokak Taluka :						
1.	Ankalgi ..	2,599	15	3,200	24	1,838	24
	Gokak ..	774	63	1,306	61	585	20
	Athani Taluka						
1.	Kagawad ..	1,128	19	443	10	833	54
2.	Manjari ..	1,855	95	1,159	51	430	39
	Raibag Taluka						
1.	Kudachi ..	511	20	170	70	75	81
2.	Raibag ..	1,741	54	1,008	78	249	38
Bailhongal Taluka	..	107	14	134	38	361	38
Belgaum Taluka	..	427	66	441	74	86	71
	Total ..	9,145	46	7.865	06	4,460	51

Source : Adapted on the basis of figures obtained from Central Excise Department.

TABLE No. 6.

Annual sales and value of Gur, Groundnut and Chillies in Nippani Market.

Year	*Gur*		*Groundnut*		*Chillies*	
	Sales	*Value (Rs.)*	*Sales*	*Value (Rs.)*	*Sales*	*Value (Rs.)*
1	2		3		4	
1958–59 ..	93,692 St. Mds.	17,38,622	17,522 St. Mds.	3,58,231	8,047 St. Mds.	5,58,227
1959–60 ..	1,07,528 St. Mds.	25,45,280	31,365 St. Mds.	6,59,325	10,874 St. Mds.	9,70,584
1960–61 ..	69,571 Q.	25,76,811	12,134 Q.	7,81,037	2,178 Q.	4,15,486
1961–62 ..	47,774 Q.	19,67,302	9,923 Q.	6,44,002	4,959 Q.	8.00,116
1962–63 ..	47.643 Q.	32,66,780	15,215 Q.	8,94,317	4,389 Q.	9,87,974

Source : Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Nippani.

TABLE No. 7.

Places from where Gur, Chillies and Coconut are imported into Nippani Town.

Commodity	*Pure Kannada villages.*	*Villages claimed by Maharashtra*	*Villages outside Mysore State*
1	2	3	4
I. Belgaum Naka			
1. Gur ..	113	2	..
2 Chillies ..	11	..	..
3. Coconuts ..	2	2	..
II. Kolhapur Naka			
1. Gur ..	17	17	3
2. Chillies ..	1	2	1
3. Coconuts ..	..	..	..
III. Murgod Naka			
1. Gur ..	1	1	24
2. Chillies ..	..	..	5
3. Coconuts ..	..	..	..
IV. Chikodi Naka (including Pattankudi Naka)			
1. Gur ..	32	5	..
2. Chillies ..	13	2	..
3. Coconuts ..	..	..	..
V. Jatrat Naka			
1. Gur ..	5	2	..
2. Chillies ..	..	..	..
3. Coconuts ..	..	..	..
VI. Amalzari Naka ..		*Nil*	

Source : Office of the Town Municipal Council, Nippani.

TABLE No. 8.

Abstract of the total number of places from where Gur, Chillies and Coconuts are received in Nippani Market.

Commodity	*Pure Kannada villages*	*Villages claimed by Maharashtra*	*Villages outside Mysore State*
1	2	3	4
Gur ..	68	27	27
Chillies ..	25	4	6
Coconuts ..	2	2	..

Source : Constructed on the basis of data collected from Nippani Municipality.

TABLE No. 9

Places from which main foodgrains are imported into Nippani Town through different Nakas.

Commodity	*Pure Kannada villages*	*Villages claimed by Maharashtra*	*Villages outside Mysore State*
1	2	3	4
I. Belgaum Naka :			
Rice ..	11	4	..
Jowar ..	23	2	..
Wheat ..	15	..	..
II. Kolhapur Naka :			
Rice ..	..	1	..
Jowar ..	7	3	..
Wheat ..	1	..	..
III. Murgud Naka :			
Rice ..	..	1	2
Jowar ..	..	2	2
Wheat ..	..	..	..
IV. Chikodi and Pattankudi Nakas :			
Rice ..	4	..	..
Jowar ..	28	..	1
Wheat ..	12	..	..
V. Jatrat Naka :			
Rice ..	..	..	..
Jowar ..	..	3	..
Wheat ..	..	..	..
VI. Amalzari Naka :			
Rice ..	..	..	..
Jowar ..	..	..	..
Wheat ..	..	..	..

Source : Adapted from data obtained from Nippani Municipality.

TABLE No. 10

Abstract of the number of villages from which commodities arrive into Nippani Market through different nakas.

Name	*Pure Kannada villages*	*Villages claimed by Maharashtra*	*Villages outside Mysore State*
1	2	3	4
1. Belgaum Naka ..	122	6	17
2. Kolhapur Naka ..	31	20	18
3. Murgud Naka ..	1	3	121
4. Chikodi and Pattankudi Nakas	74	5	..
5. Jatrat Naka ..	8	7	..
6. Amalzari Naka ..	2	1	..
Total ..	238	42	156

Source : Nippani Municipality.

TABLE No. 11

Statement of Octroi collected from different nakas—Nippani Municipality..

Year	*Belgaum naka*	*Kolhapur*	*Murgud*	*Chikodi (including Pattankudi)*	*Jatrat Ves*	*Amalzari*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1956–57 ..	58,411–75	79,610–66	27,191–11	27,127–81	944–31	770–31
1957–58 ..	54,815–95	79,804–05	19,384–83	29,549–87	884–73	816–61
1958–59 ..	65,385–44	90,616–91	22,244–15	33,494–02	1,002–74	855–40
1959–60 ..	53,606–39	77,767–09	16,388–77	32,190–63	1,023–52	937–70
1960–61 ..	62,263–78	1,02,726–69	18,371–59	43,211–94	1,108–81	921–34
1961–62 ..	62,306–62	1,01,309–64	18,148–25	39,830–53	999–59	930–05
1962–63 ..	57,230–20	97,214–79	16,099–81	34,718–04	745–33	764–64
1963–64 ..	70,182–22	1,16,807–47	16,127–16	45,819–98	998–65	1,105–35
1964–65 ..	61,990–39	77,520–84	14,633–03	30,482–68	1,164–52	811–68
1965–66 ..	70,317–23	86,128–23	14,615–84	39,829–23	1,489–20	837–36

Source : Nippani Municipality.

TABLE No. 12

Break-up of figures of the number of villages from which goods arrive in Nippani Town through different nakas.

	Belgaum	*Kolhapur*	*Murgud*	*Chikodi*	*Jatrat Ves*	*Amalzari*	*Total*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Other State villages	17	18	121	..	..	..	156
Villages in Mysore, but claimed by Maharashtra.	6	20	3	3	3	1	36
Villages in Mysore, which are purely Kannada.	122	31	1	76	12	2	244
Grand Total ..	145	69	125	79	15	3	436

Source : Adapted on the basis of data obtained from Nippani Municipality.

APPENDIX - B.

Statistical Tables relating to the City of Belgaum

Table Nos. 13 *to* 22.

TABLE No. 13

Statement showing consumption of electricity in Belgaum City during 1965-66 (1-4-1965 to 31-3-1966).

Particulars	*Total units*	*Value* (in Rs.)
1	2	3
1. Lighting purposes ..	18,37,036	18,45,009
2. Power purposes .. (including Rural Pumpset & Rural Electrification).	18,13,360	11,20,404
3. Street lights ..	2,78,921	1,10,848
4. Other purposes ..	2,81,985	1,00,207
Total consumption ..	42,11,302	31,76,468

Source : Amalgamated Electricity Co., Belgaum.

TABLE No. 14

Establishments using electricity in Belgaum City

Year	*Household establishments*	*Non-household establishments*	*Total*
1	2	3	4
1960-61 ..	12,457	1,186	13,643
1961-62 ..	13,249	1,298	14,547
1962-63 ..	13,928	1,385	15,313
1963-64 ..	14,338	1,458	15,796
1964-65 ..	13,852	1,405	15,257
1965-66 ..	15,258	1,624	16,882

Source : Amalgamated Electricity Co., Belgaum.

TABLE No. 14–A

Statement showing the total units of electricity supplied and the amount collected for a month during 1966 in Belgaum City.

Months		*Total units supplied*	*Value (in Rs.)*
1		2	3
March 1966	..	8,68,000	42,468.00
April 1966	..	10,02,384	55,571.52
May 1966	..	10,73,800	37,774.00
June 1966	..	11,00,000	58,560.00
July 1966	..	11.84,000	61,704.00
August 1966	..	12,12,000	57,684.00
September 1966	..	12.00,000	58,236.00
October 1966	..	12,40,000	59.540.00
November 1966	..	12,60,000	61,860.00
Total for 9 months	..	1,01,40,184	4,93,397.52

Source : Mysore State Electricity Board, Belgaum.

TABLE No. 15.

Collection of Milk from private sellers for 1966 at Belgaum (in litres)

Name of Centre		*Collections in the year*	*Monthly average*	*Buying price Rs.*	*Selling price Rs.*
1		2	3	4	5
M. K. Hubli	..	1,60,189.5	13,349.12	1,05,720.00	1,44,100.00
Halge	..	26,211.75	2,184.31	17,299.00	23,589.00
Kakati	..	4,978.5	414.87	3,285.00	4.500.00
Hirebagewadi	..	11,001.75	9,166.81	7,260.00	9.900.00
Total	..	2,02,381.50	25,115.11	3,33,564.00	1.82.089.00

Source : Govt. Milk Supply Scheme, Belgaum.

TABLE No. 16.

Table showing places from which butter is received at Belgaum during 1964—Quantity in Quintals.

Kannada Villages			*Villages claimed by Maharashtra*		
	Name	*Quantity*		*Name*	*Quantity*
1.	Kittur ..	847.20	1.	Belgaum ..	2,196.00
2.	Bagewadi ..	681.60	2.	Killa ..	105.60
3.	Kakati ..	40.80	3.	Shahapur ..	660.00
4.	Ramdurg ..	3,208.80	4.	Station Road (Belgaum)	609.60
5.	Bailhongal ..	868.40			
6.	Nesargi ..	1,125.60	5.	Bastvad ..	285.60
7.	Gokak ..	1,538.40	6.	Londa ..	7.20
8.	Kudachi	340.80	7.	Tilakwadi ..	21.60
9.	Saundatti ..	148.80	8.	Khanapur ..	319.20
10.	Haveri ..	396.00	9.	Nandagad ..	412.80
11.	Hangal ..	996.00	10.	Kokana ..	878.40
12.	Sampagaon ..	535.20	11.	Halyal ..	271.20
13.	Jamkhandi ..	208.80			
14.	Hukkeri ..	206.40		Total ..	6,367.20
15.	Muddebihal ..	391.20			
16.	Byadgi ..	1,089.60			
17.	Raibag ..	364.80			
18.	M. K. Hubli ..	278.40			
19.	Itagi ..	69.60			
20.	Alnawar ..	141.60			
21.	Daddi ..	489.60			
22.	Pachapur ..	384.00			
23.	Mudhol ..	475.20			
24.	Sutagatti ..	194.40			
25.	Marihal ..	180.00			
26.	Yaragatti ..	33.60			
27.	Ghataprabha ..	249.60			
28.	Batkurki ..	216.00			
29.	Chinchali ..	16.80			
30.	Geji Pati ..	36.00			
31.	Gondekiwad ..	21.60			
	Total ..	15,844.80			

Source :—Adapted from data obtained from the Government Ghee Garding Station, Belgaum.

TABLE No. 17.

Acreage and production of different crops in pure Kannada villages of Belgaum Taluka.

	Commodity	*Acreage*		*Production (Quintals)*	
	1	2		3	
		A.	G.		
1.	Paddy	23,326	06	59,854	89
2.	Jowar	10,792	15	27,304	70
3.	Ragi	3,270	34	3,205	43
4.	Navane	3,386	29		
5.	Groundnut	2,355	25		
6.	Save	2,007	17		
7.	Horsegram	1,458	13		
8.	Wheat	910	00		
9.	Bengalgram	883	07		
10.	Avare	239	08		
11.	Channangi	234	09		
12.	Tur	180	01		
13.	Vari	115	02		
14.	Sugarcane	80	08		
15.	Maize	2	19		
16.	Greengram	2	00		
17.	Sajje (Bajra)	688	20		
	Total area under food crops	49,912	13		

Source : Adapted from data collected from Taluk Office, Belgaum.

TABLE No. 17-A

Non-disputed villages in Belgaum Taluka.

Sl. No.	*Names of villages*	*Sl. No.*	*Names of villages*
1.	Khasab	16.	Halabavi
2.	Maggar	17.	Hegeri
3.	Sheriyadred	18.	Butaramatti
4.	Yarmati	19.	Ramadurg
5.	Tammnnykktti	20.	Parashanhatti
6.	Jaytanmali	21.	Bashyanhatti
7.	Bandihalli	22.	Edalhand
8.	Sangenhal	23.	Kakatti
9.	Shonahatti	24.	Yemanapur
10.	Khanabaragi	25.	Hudhali
11.	Agasage	26.	Malabemardi
12.	Kedanur	27.	Rangali
13.	Godihal	28.	Gutti
14.	Karanballi	29.	Rengutti
15.	Sutagatti	30.	Nandi

Sl. No.	*Names of villages*	*Sl. No.*	*Names of villages*
31.	Kechanahatti	54.	Shaganmati
32.	Kabalapur	55.	Bastawad
33.	Otamodu	56.	Kolikop
34.	Harankal	57.	Kondaskompi
35.	Suntabastwad	58.	Khamakharhati
36.	Bagewadi	59.	Basarikote
37.	Aralihati	60.	Turihal
38.	Shidanbhan	61.	Matamardi
39.	Kalarkop	62.	Balehudi K. H.
40.	Mulikati	63.	Balehudi B. K.
41.	Bhendigaon	64.	Koniyal
42.	Kanvikararinkop	65.	Mavinkate
43.	Nagarkal	66.	Kudachi
44.	Mutunal	67.	Sevndholi
45.	Sutakati H. M.	68.	Modage
46.	Hulikavi	69.	Chandahosur
47.	Kukadoli	70.	Sulebhavi
48.	Gajapati	71.	Karadegudi
49.	Virapnkop	72.	Chandur
50.	Anhalgi	73.	Yadaebharihati
51.	Janabati	74.	Khanagoon B. K.
52.	Halage	75.	Sanknaikunkop
53.	Alarwad		

TABLE No. 18

Acreage and production of different crops in villages claimed by Maharashtra in Belgaum Taluka.

	Commodity	*Acreage*	*Production (in Quintals)*
	1	2	3
1.	Paddy ..	22,271–14	57,148–27
2.	Ragi ..	9,242–25	9,547–04
3.	Jowar ..	1,071–33	2,711–71
4.	Horsegram ..	2,387–33	
5.	Groundnut ..	1,660–26	
6.	Savi ..	1,340–03	
7.	Channangi ..	694–04	
8.	Avare ..	322–27	
9.	Bengalgram ..	168–32	
10.	Wheat ..	166–36	
11.	Sathu ..	130–00	
12.	Tur ..	172–33	
13.	Navane ..	105–10	
14.	Sajje ..	47–16	
15.	Bargu ..	37–06	
16.	Maize ..	16–21	
17.	Chavali ..	2–20	
	Area under food crops ..	39,998–19	

Source : Constructed on the basis of data obtained from Taluk Office, Belgaum.

TABLE No. 18-A.

Disputed villages in Belgaum Taluka.

Sl. No.	*Names of villages*	*Sl. No.*	*Names of villages*
1.	Belgaum	37.	Sulage Uchagaon
2.	Shahapur	38.	Hindalga
3.	Angol	39.	Kallehol
4.	Madhavpur	40.	Kudremani
5.	Yellur	41.	Atiwad
6.	Vadgoan	42.	Alatge
7.	Nilgi	43.	Benakanahalli
8.	Kalakhamb	44.	Savagaon
9.	Kangrali Bk.	45.	Boknur
0.	Kangrali Kh.	46.	Mandoli
11.	Goudwad	47.	Belgundi
12.	Marnhol	48.	Sonoli
13.	Honage	49.	Yelebail
14.	Bamberge	50.	Rakaskop
15.	Handignur	51.	Bijagarni
16.	Mahalenhatti	52.	Machhe
17.	Chalvenhatti	53.	Dhamne S. Bailur
18.	Kurihal B.K.	54.	Sulage (Yellur)
19.	Kurihal Kh.	55.	Desur
20.	Bodkenhatti	56.	Nandihalli
21.	Kattanbhavi	57.	Nagenhatti
22.	Kadoli	58.	Rajahansagad
23.	Mutage	59.	Zadshahapur
24.	Sambre	60.	Navage
25.	Khangaon Kh.	61.	Hangargi
26.	Chandgad	62.	Kiniye
27.	Ashte	63.	Dhamne S. Belgaum
28.	Muchandi	64.	Karle
29.	Basarikiatti	65.	Bhadurwadi
20.	Uchagaon	66.	Badas Inam
31.	Gojage	67.	Belvatti
32.	Bekkinkere	68.	Bakanur
33.	Ambewadi	69.	Ranakunde
34.	Mannur	70.	Waghawade
35.	Turmuri	71.	Susgoudanahatti
36.	Bachi		

TABLE No. 19

Percentage shares of the disputed and the non-disputed areas in acreage under different crops—1965-66 (Belgaum Taluka)

Commodity	*Total acreage*	*Percentage share of non-disputed area*	*Percentage share of disputed area*
1	2	3	4
Paddy ..	45,597	51.16	48.84
Jowar ..	11,863	91.48	8.52
Ragi ..	13,012	17.45	82.55
Avare ..	561	42.59	57.41
Channangi ..	928	25.21	74.79
Maize ..	18	11.9	88.1
Navane ..	3,492	96.96	3.04
Groundnut ..	4,016	58.60	41.40
Save ..	3,347	59.67	40.33
Wheat ..	1,076	84.57	15.43
Bengal gram ..	1,052	83.9	16.1
Tur ..	352	51.13	48.87
Sa'je ..	715	93.4	6.6

Source : Constructed on the basis of data obtained from Taluk Office, Belgaum.

TABLE No. 20

Octroi collections from different Nakas in Belgaum City

Year	*Pure Karnatak*	*Disputed*	*Mixed*
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1956–57 ..	1.92,503.91	1,91,892.73	10,63,345.21
1957–58 ..	2.22.138.70	1,94,723.53	9,94,925.22
1958–59 ..	2,78,231.85	1,97,458.36	1,09,149.87
1959–60 ..	3,09,339.94	2,19,985.82	9,95,161.10
1960–61 ..	4,42,397.60	2,42,006.94	11.80,733.35
1961–62 ..	5,81,652.71	2,45,630.32	9,70,347.46
1962–63 ..	7,14,732.57	2,46,026.08	9,40,098.04
1963–64 ..	8,06,420.13	3,10,840.20	10,25,555.25
1964–65 ..	9.60.458.26	3,11,886.20	10.01,391.61
1965–66 ..	11,83,454.38	4.31,156.95	15,30,193.23

Source : Belgaum Municipality.

TABLE No. 22

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKET COMMITTEE, BELGAUM

Statement showing the arrivals of notified commodities in Quintals in Belgaum Market.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Commodity*	*Approximate Arrivals* 1961-62	*Approximate value in Rs.* 1961-62	*Approximate Arrivals* 1962-63	*Approximate value in Rs.* 1962-63	*Approximate Arrivals* 1963-64	*Approximate value in Rs.* 1963-64	*Approximate Arrivals* 1964-65	*Approximate value in Rs.* 1964-65	*Approximate Arrivals* 1965-66	*Approximate value in Rs.* 1965-66
1.	Gur ..	1,37,298	82,36,080	1,06,777	17,08,275	1,41,272	15,53,920	1,63,677	1,13,76,755	1,86,774	1,01,29,822
2.	S. Potato (bags) ..	47,087	4,03,783	66,484	5,31,872	66,122	4,62,854	64,985	9,07,615	62,301	10,20,760
3.	Potato ..	31,356	17,24,580	49,039	2,45,495	25,545	15,32,700	28,175	14,64,656	55,062	22,76,205
4.	Dry-chillies ..	4,690	8,44,200	3,252	8,62,780	3,043	6,08,000	3,647	8.55,580	3,149	9,98.165
5.	Green-chillies ..	8,010	3,20,400	2,678	3,55,510	5,538	3,50,280	8,593	5,24,515	7,069	7,67,528
6.	Paddy ..	52,739	20,56,821	55,483	21,09,154	23,178	1,15,890	6,774	3,60,060	5,338	4,05,021
7.	Rice ..	47,600	28,56,000	30,196	18,12,760	21,836	16,36.700	12,073	10,10,796	9,094	12,32,394
8.	G. Nut shelled ..	1,704	1,66,992	1,932	1,83,540	2,416	2,77,440	3,277	3,87,080	4,316	8.29.357
9.	G. Nut unshelled ..	2,620	1,70,300	3,146	2,04,490	4,694	3,75,520	4,482	3,78,768	1,922	2,26,838
10.	Onion ..	42,150	6,74,400	57,075	11,41,500	41,967	10,49,175	48,190	11,00,410	54,717	14,82,896
11.	Garlic ..	4,284	5,14,080	5,132	3,84,900	5,871	4,10,970	6,174	4,08,968	4,010	5,26,944
12.	Wathana ..	8,663	3,89,835	3,087	1,35,828	5,797	3,47,820	2,901	2,69,351	3,278	3,05,668

Source : Agricultural Produce Market Committee, Belgaum.

APPENDIX "I"

Gadhinglaj Market yard, Halkarni, Ajara, Arjun Nagar and Murgod—Inflow of limited Goods—1952 to August 1962 (Ten years)

Year	Inflow of Gur, Rave				Groundnut (Bags)				Chillies (Bags)		
	Gadhinglaj	*Halkarni*	*Ajara*	*Arjun Nagar*	*Gadhinglaj*	*Halkarni*	*Arjun Nagar*	*Murgod*	*Gadhinglaj*	*Halkarni*	*Arjun Nagar*
1951–52 ..	1,52,462	18,084	14,965	..	1,01,200	14,410	..	..	7,420	2,922	..
1952–53 ..	84,384	4,113	11,185	..	81,806	6,843	..	..	3,230	256	..
1953–54 ..	83,400	6,818	10,151	..	72,353	8,066	..	..	1,606	317	..
1954–55 ..	1,47,371	4,860	18,649	..	1,05,587	10,009	..	..	7,566	796	..
1955–56 ..	1,73,450	1,744	12,986	..	92,646	9,799	..	..	16,875	710	..
1956–57 ..	1,54,310	7,760	9,009	..	72,359	8,152	..	..	16,548	705	..
1957–58 ..	2,13,463	7,561	12,209	1,43,342	86,392	20,050	520	9,329	27,072	1,364	1,015
1958–59 ..	1,78,257	8,004	9,209	1,15,566	64,036	17,595	18	4,920	16,246	1,143	441
1959–60 ..	1,67,589	7,515	11,221	1,16,860	81,083	21,988	..	6,971	17,121	6,235	35
1960–61 ..	2,82,207	12,224	27,212	1,25,073	71,806	13,550	..	8,164	17,061	650	..
1961–62 ..	1,47,351	4,264	18,464	..	67,836	12,707	..	5,774	26,085	400	..

Extract from the 14th Annual Report—1961–62 of the Gadhinglaj Agricultural Produce Market Committee. Gadhinglaj, District : Kolhapur (Page No. 16).

APPENDIX J

Revenue Secretariat

NOTIFICATION

Bangalore, dated 10th November 1965.

S.O. 3454.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Mysore Land Revenue Act, 1964 (Mysore Act 12 of 1964), the Government of Mysore hereby issues orders reorganising the existing four Taluks in Bidar District into five taluks with the Headquarters of the new Taluk at Basavakalyan as specified in the Annexure to this Notification, notice of the proposals having been published as required by Section 6 of the said Act.

The reorganised circles constituting the new Taluks are also indicated in the Annexure.

This reorganisation shall come into effect from the 15th of November 1965.

[No. RD 18 COT 64.]

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Mysore,

B. S. Srikantiah, *Secretary.*

ANNEXURE

Reorganisation of the Taluks in Bidar District.

Bidar Taluk

As Existing		*As Reorganised*	
Sl. No.	*Villages*	*Sl. No.*	*Villages*
1	2	3	4
	Bidar Circle		Bidar North Circle
1	Qila Ark	1	Chimkod
2	Chickpet	2	Chillargi
3	Nawadgeri	3	Kangati
4	Mamankeri	4	Fatehpur
5	Jangalkoi	5	Sultanpur (Jagir)
6	Seri Husaini	6	Basantpur
7	Bag-e-Hammam	7	Chawar Fatehpur
8	Bag-e-Shahi	8	Khajapur
9	Bag-e-Karanja	9	Mirzapur
10	Seri Champa	10	Jampad
11	Gullar Haveli	11	Malegoan
12	Mohillat-e-Gornalli	12	Kaplapur
13	Mohillat-E-Gairabi	13	Alamaspur
14	Brahmapur	14	Chickpet
15	Sippalkeri	15	Bawapur
16	Bag Gornalli	16	Gadgi
17	Kabirwada	17	Hamilapur
18	Alamkeri	18	Bag-E-Karanja
19	Bag-E-Karidi	19	Mamankeri
20	Dattankeri	20	Shamrajapur
21	Hamilapur	21	Ghumma
22	Shamrajpur	22	Nawadgeri
23	Solpur	23	Kabirwada
24	Odwada	24	Qila Ark
25	Tajlapur	25	Odwada
26	Mirzapur	26	Seri Husaini
27	Haladkheri Khalsa	27	Rasulabad
28	Haladkheri Jagir	28	Tajlapur
29	Chidri	29	Alamkeri
30	Nizampur	30	Aliabad (Jagir)
31	Bakchawadi	31	Nandgaon
32	Belura	32	Amdalpad
33	Zamistanpur	33	Solpur
34	Mailur	34	Dattankeri
35	Kumbarwada	35	Sippalgeri

1	2	3	4
	Bidar Circle		Bidar South Circle
36	Amlapur	1.	Mirzapur
37	Yadlapur	2.	Ashtur
38	Qutubabad	3.	Bag-e-Hammam
39	Telang Mirzapur	4.	Gullar Haveli
40	Nagura	5.	Brahmapur
41	Ghodepalli	6.	Jengalkoi
42	Chitta	7.	Seri Champa
43	Goonalli	8	Mohillat-e-Gairabi
44	Gornalli (B)	9	Bag-E-Karidi
45	Bag-E-Ibrahim	10	Haladkeri (Khalsa)
46	Shahapur	11	Malkapur
47	Sultanpur	12	Sultanpur (Qadim)
48	Malkapur	13	Kumbarwada
49	Imamabad	14	Bag-e-Shahi
50	Ashtur	15	Gornalli
51	Ghumma	16	Bag-e-Gornalli
52	Rasoolabad	17	Mahillat-e-Gornalli
53	Almaspur	18	Amlapur
54	Malegaon	19	Shahapur
55	Kaplapur	20	Mailur
		21	Chitta
		22	Goonalli
		23	Haladkeri (Jagir)
		24	Bag-e-Ibrahim
	Mandaknalli Circle		Kamthana Circle
1	Mandaknalli	1	Secunderapur
2	Barur	2	Kamthana
3	Gouspur	3	Bakchaudi
4	Dharmapur	4	Belura
5	Chintalgera	5	Zamistanpur
6	Manhalli	6	Nizampur
7	Hokrana (K)	7	Ayazpur
8	Hokrana (B)	8	Yadlapur
9	Rajgera	9	Chidri
10	Sinchol	10	Chanli
11	Patarpall	11	Chouu
12	Tadpalli	12	Honnekeri
13	Sheqapur	13	Andura
14	Bagdal	14	Kolbar (K)
15	Honnaddi	15	Kolhar (B)
16	Yaqatpur	16	Kaplapur
17	Satoli	17	Atwal
18	Budhera	18	Andurawadi (Qadernagar)
19	Chatnalli dabad	19	Qutubabad
20	Bari	20	Navabad

1	2	3	4
	Mandaknalli Circle		
21	Kadwad		
22	Kasimpur		
23	Bahirnalli		
24	Aurad		
25	Huchaknalli		
26	Ranjol Kheni		
27	Sirsi		
28	Baugi		
29	Nelwad		
30	Hajjargi		
31	Sangolgi		
32	Shamshirnagar		
33	Kangankot		
34	Karaknalli		
35	Malik Mirzapur		
36	Kamthana		
37	Seconderapur		
38	Qadernagar		
39	Andura		
			Manhalli Circle
		1	Marhalli
		2	Ghodepalli
		3	Telang Mirzapur
		4	Budhera
		5	Nagora
		6	Satoli
		7	Yakatpur
		8	Gouspur
		9	Barur
		10	Chintalgera
		11	Dharmapur
		12	Hokrana (K)
		13	Hokrana (B)
		14	Rajgira
		15	Sindol
		16	Tadpalli
		17	Rekhulgi
		18	Markunda
		19	Bapur
		20	Bombalgi
		21	Bhangur
		22	Mugdhal
			Bagdal Circle
		1	Bagdal
		2	Aurad
		3	Sirsi
		4	Kasimpur (Chitguppa)

1	2	3	4
			Bagdal Circle
		5	Bahirnalli
		6	Nelwar
		7	Sangolgi
		8	Baugi
		9	Shekapur
		10	Hannadi
		11	Chatnalli
		12	Saridabad
		13	Kadwad
		14	Shamshirnagar
		15	Kangankot
		16	Malik Mirzapur
		17	Madaknalli
		18	Patarpalli
		19	Kasimpur Pan
		20	Hajargi
		21	Rajolkeri
		22	Uchakanalli
		23	Serkatnalli
		24	Nidwancha
	Janwada Circle		Janwada Circle
1	Kolhar (B)	1	Janwada
2	Kolhar (K)	2	Aliamber
3	Kaplapur	3	Sanganhalli (Khanjamalpur)
4	Atwal	4	Islampur
5	Chondi	5	Yarnalli (Deshmukh)
6	Alliabad	6	Yarnalli ((Pahilwan)
7	Chowli	7	Mohamadpur
8	Markhal	8	Daddapur
9	Mamdapur	9	Markhal
10	Honnekeri (Lalbag)	10	Hippalgoan
11	Gumtapur	11	Srimandal
12	Vilaspur	12	Chanbal
13	Ranjol	13	Nematabad
14	Aliamber	14	Naulaspur
15	Siddapur	15	Babirnalli
16	Sangavi	16	Kanalli
17	Bompalli	17	Allapur
18	Yarnalli (Deshmukh)	18	Benaknalli
19	Yarnalli (Pahilwan)	19	Bompalli
20	Khanjamalpur	20	Imampur
21	Islampur	21	Gumlapur
22	Janwada	22	Vilaspur
23	Hippalgoan	23	Rajnal
24	Chambol	24	Siddapur

1	2	3	4
	Janwada Circle		
25	Imampur	25	Sangavi
26	Bahirnalli		
27	Daddapur		
28	Benaknalli		
29	Bawapur		
30	Gadgi		
31	Nandgoan		
32	Khajapur		
33	Fatehpur		
34	Chawar Fatehpur		
35	Kaunalli		
36	Kangti		
37	Naulapur		
38	Srimandal		
39	Namatabad		
40	Allpur		
41	Sultanpur (Qadim)		
42	Chimkod		
43	Mirzapur		
44	Basantpur		
45	Chilargi		
46	Jampad		
47	Amdalpad		
	Nirna Circle		
1	Nirna		
2	Karaknalli		
3	Changler		
4	Karpakpalli		
5	Udamapalli		
6	Polakpalli		
7	Alipur		
8	Bimalkheda		
9	Bhangur		
10	Markunda		
11	Mugdal		
12	Bapur		
13	Minkera		
14	Boral		
15	Bashirapur		
16	Deogir		
17	Bhadrapur		
18	Madargi		
19	Muthangi		

KARNATAKA STATE ARCHIVES LIBRARY BANGALORE

1	2	3	4
	Nirna Circle		
20	Unbal		
21	Sydapur		
22	Banalli		
23	Madgul		
24	Mangamuru		
25	Manna-Ekhelli		
26	Nidwancha		
27	Bomvalgi		
28	Mangalgi		
29	Rekulgi		
30	Sarkatnalli		

Aurad Taluk

	Aurad Circle		Aurad Circle
1	Aurad Birahalli	1	Aurad Barahalli
2	Wanmarpalli	2	Ekamba
3	Daduknal	3	Daduknal
4	Ekamba	4	Wanmarpalli
5	Gadlegaon	5	Badalgoan
6	Ganeshpur	6	Hasikhere
7	Narayanapur	7	Jamalpur
8	Narasimhapur	8	Khandekeri
9	Allapur	9	Gondgaon
10	Mamdapur	10	Mahadongaon
11	Sunknal	11	Mungnal
12	Itgial	12	Boral
13	Jaknal	13	Tuljapur
14	Nandial	14	Eklura
15	Nagmarpalli	15	Kallur
16	Manur (K)	16	Tegampur
17	Karanji	17	Allapur
18	Raipalli	18	Mamdapur
19	Lingdhalli	19	Narsimhapur
20	Karanji B	20	Narayanapur
21	Allapur (Aurad)	21	Ganeshpur (Aurad)
22	Khandekeri	22	Kappekeri
23	Beldhal	23	Hulyal
24	Gudpalli	24	Junnekeri
25	Yangunda		
26	Tegampur		
27	Eklora		
28	Tuljapur		
29	Kallur		

1	2	3	4

Aurad Circle

30	Bardapur
31	Lingdhalli
32	Junnekeri
33	Kappekeri
34	Boral
35	Mungnal
36	Maha Dongaon
37	Marpalli
38	Hippalgaon
39	Ujni
40	Sundal
41	Naganpalli
42	Chintaki
43	Hangerga B
44	Huryal
45	Hunnekeri
46	Gondgaon
47	Korekal
48	Bawal-Gaon
49	Badalgaon
50	Jamalpur

Shembelli Circle

1	Shembelli
2	Gondgaon
3	Kandgul
4	Khanapur
5	Alur
6	Wadgaon Deshmukh
7	Borgi Janwada
8	Jozna
9	Nandi Nagur
10	Nagur Muzafar
11	Kasimpur Borgi
12	Jirga K
13	Santhpur
14	Jirga (B)
15	Chatnal
16	Nagur Babji
17	Hedgapur
18	Rakshal K
19	Rakshal B
20	Polkuni Chowdri
21	Kushunr
22	Nidoda
23	Hullali
24	Balad B

Santhapur Circle

1	Santhpur
2	Kautha K
3	Kautha B
4	Ballur
5	Pashapur
6	Gadi Kushnoor
7	Khanapur
8	Kandgul
9	Gondgaon
10	Allur B
11	Allur K
12	Serhalli
13	Walepur
14	Mustapur
15	Belura
16	Marajiwadi
17	Jamgi B
18	Shembeli
19	Wadgaon Deshmukh
20	Chatnal
21	Jirga B
22	Jirga K
23	Kasimpur Borgi
24	Borgi (Janwada)

1	2	3	4
	Shembelli Circle		Chintaki Circle
25	Balad K		
26	Nittur K	1	Chintaki
27	Mustapur	2	Manur K
28	Dhupat Mahagaon	3	Nandial
29	Ladha	4	Nagamarpalli
30	Bachepalli	5	Karanji B
31	Manganpur	6	Karanji K
32	Babli	7	Jaknal
33	Balur (Janwada)	8	Sundal
34	Kaudgaon	9	Itgial
35	Belur (Narayankhed)	10	Raipalli
36	Alur B	11	Yengunda
37	Kushnoor Gadi	12	Kasimpur (Aurad)
38	Kautha K	13	Lingdhalli
39	Kautha B	14	Nagmarpalli
40	Maskal	15	Beldbal
41	Jamga B	16	Bardapur
42	Surhalli	17	Lingdhalli (Karamungi)
43	Wallipur	18	Jozra
44	Chikli Janwada	19	Godpalli
45	Marajwadi	20	Medpalli
46	Lingdhalli	21	Ujni
47	Bembra	22	Sunknal
48	Chandori	23	Nandi Nagur
49	Bedkunda	24	Nagur Mazafar
50	Pashapur	25	Chikli Janwada
	Torna Circle		Kamalnagar Circle
1	Torna	1	Murug B (Kamalnagar)
2	Torna Wadi	2	Hakial
3	Nandi Bijalgaon	3	Madnur
4	Hakrana	4	Randial
5	Kherda B	5	Dongaon Maqta
6	Dabka Chor	6	Belkone Bhopalgad
7	Dabka	7	Bhawani Bijalgaon
8	Chikli	8	Murag K
9	Akanapur	9	Khatgaon
10	Gangapur (Ganganbed)	10	Kotgial
11	Ganeshpur	11	Rampur
12	Wanjerkhed (Wagangera)	12	Torna
13	Bhandar Kuntha	13	Alur
14	Murki	14	Diggi
15	Handikbera	15	Holsamander
16	Chimegaon Doparwadi	16	Korial
17	Malegaon	17	Basual
18	Dongargaon (Nittur)	18	Horandi

1	2	3	4
	Torna Circle		Kamalnagar Circle
19	Sungnal	19	Chandeshwar
20	Hasikhera	20	Sawli
21	Belkoni Maqta	21	Honala
22	Bhopalgad	22	Hulsur
23	Hakyal	23	Khed
24	Dongaon Maqta	24	Kalgepur
25	Nandial	25	Tapsjal
26	Bijalgaon Mudhol K		
27	Mudhol B		
28	Korial		Kushnur Circle
29	Tapsyal	1	Kushner
30	Bonthi	2	Balad B
31	Daregaon	3	Balad K
32	Lingi	4	Chandori
33	Mukhed	5	Sangam
34	Nittur	6	Mudhol K
35	Khatgaon	7	Mudhol B
36	Madnur	8	Lingdhalli (Udgir)
37	Rampur	9	Bembra
38	Murug K	10	Korekal
39	Murug B	11	Bedkunda
40	Holsamander	12	Halhalli
41	Basnal	13	Nidoda
42	Diggi	14	Hippalgaon
43	Sawli	15	Belkoni Chowdri
44	Sangam	16	Rakshial B
45	Kotgial	17	Rakshial K
46	Khed	18	Nittur
47	Hulsur	19	Hedgapur
48	Kalgapur	20	Nagur Babji
49	Chandeshwar	21	Ladha
50	Balur	22	Dhupat Mahagaon
51	Horandi	23	Bachepalli
52	Sonala	24	Manganpur
		25	Babli
		26	Maskal
			Dabka Circle
		1	Dabka Chawar
		2	Mukhed
		3	Nandi Bijalgaon
		4	Bawalgaon
		5	Chikli (Udgir)
		6	Akanapur
		7	Mushkhed
		8	Hokrana

2	3	4
		Dabka Circle
	9	Sawargaon
	10	Hangarga
	11	Ganeshpur (Udgir)
	12	Ganganbed
	13	Kherda B
	14	Lingi
	15	Bonthi
	16	Murki
	17	Handikera
	18	Chimegaon
	19	Bhandar Kuntha
	20	Daregaon
	21	Malegaon
	22	Dongargaon
	23	Karkial
	24	Sangnal
	25	Wagangera
		Bhalki Taluka
		Bhalki Circle
		Bhalki
		(*a*) Ramthirth
		(*b*) Kalwada
		(*c*) Dharajwadi
		(*d*) Sydapur
		(*e*) Kotgisalwadi
		(*f*) Anandwadi
2		Lakhangaon
3		Tugaon
4		Seoni
5		Kaknal
6		Hatnur
7		Sonpur
8		Talewadi
9		Lanjwada
0		Bhatsangvi
1		Melkunda Methi
		(*a*) Melkundawadi
2		Bhatambra
3		Telgaon
4		Eklaspur
5		Alandi
6		Honji
7		Hachika Mutt
8		Biri B
		Bhalki Circle
	1	Bhalki
	2	Kunte Sirsi
	3	Harnal
	4	Dadgi
	5	Bajawalga
	6	Madkatti
	7	Gubyal (Deserted)
	8	Kerur
	9	Kotgera
	10	Chincholi Gour
	11	Nideban
	12	Eklaspur
	13	Soldebka
	14	Marur
	15	Ganeshpur
	16	Chikalchanda
	17	Talwada K
	18	Karahal
	19	Kadlabad
	20	Siddeshwar

1	2	3	4
	Bhalki Circle		
19	Dongapur		
20	Kudli		
21	Nagral Nittur		
22	Biri K		
23	Walsang		
24	Ambasangvi		
25	Kalasdhal		
26	Jaigaon		
27	Shamshirpur		
28	Siddapur		
29	Kaulabad (Khalilabad)		
30	Talwada K		
31	Kunte Sirsi		
32	Kardhal		
33	Chikalchanda		
34	Ganeshpur		
	Halbarga Circle		Halbarga Circle
1	Halbarga	1	Halbarga
2	Nittur	2	Byalhally
3	Hunchanal	3	Halhally
4	Gurnal	4	Kamalpur
5	Balur	5	Nilamahally
6	Chandapur	6	Kanji
7	Dongaraon	7	Rudnur
8	Khasimpur	8	Hunji
9	Kosamnagur	9	Gadi Nipparga
10	Jainapur	10	Nelgi
11	Kosam	11	Malsapur
12	Mural	12	Khanapur
13	Kotgial	13	Dhanura
14	Ilupla	14	Janti
15	Kerur	15	Tarhalli
16	Ahmadabad	16	Halhipparga
17	Paigambrapur	17	Aliabad
18	Melkunda Kon	18	Kosam
19	Halhipperga	19	Kesam (Nagur)
20	Dhanura	20	Paigambrapur
21	Rudour	21	Kon Melkunda
22	Nilemanhalli		
23	Byalhalli		
24	Kanji		
25	Honji		
26	Janti		
27	Gadi Hipperga		
28	Joldabka		
29	Nelgi		

1	2	3	4
	Halbarga Circle		
30	Tarnalli		
31	Siddeshwar		
32	Balur		
33	Khanapur		
34	Malsapur		
35	Kamalpur		
36	Halhalli		
	Kumar Chincholi Circle		Khatak Chincholi Circle
1	Kumarchincholi	1	Khatak Chincholi
2	Sind Bodgi	2	Warwatti
3	Mugdur	3	Halgorte
4	Wodgi	4	Hunhally
5	Chandannalli	5	Murambi
6	Sonkera	6	Ucha
7	Ghat Boral	7	Byalnalli
8	Sugaon	8	Mawanhally
9	Chalkapura Mionpur wadi	9	Nawadgi
10	Namdarpur	10	Yenkura
11	Katak Chincholi	11	Kaplapur
12	Chitta	12	Kurubkhelgi
13	Nelwada	13	Bardapur
14	Secundrabad	14	Dawargaon
15	Masimadu	15	Secunderabad
16	Dawargaon	16	Masimadu
17	Bardapur	17	Chitta
18	Kurubkhelgi	18	Nelwad
19	Harnal	19	Chalkapur
20	Dadgi	20	Tugaon
21	Gubyal		Saigaon Circle
22	Kosur (Kerur)		
23	Kotgera	1	Saigaon
24	Nideban	2	Jamkhandi
25	Gorchincholi	3	Kengli
26	Madkatti	4	Mehkar
27	Murambi	5	Sirmali
28	Ucha	6	Tugaon Halsi
29	Honalli	7	Alawai
30	Byalnalli	8	Gunjarga
31	Bajawalga	9	Attarga
32	Mawanhalli	10	Mankeshwar
33	Halgorta	11	Nardasangam
34	Gorta B	12	Wagalgaon
35	Kaplapur	13	Jirgial
36	Nawandgi	14	Khudawandpur
37	Warwatti B	15	Ladna
		16	Wanjarkheda

1	2	3	4
	Kumar Chincholi Circle		Saigaon Circle
	a Umdawadi	17	Halsi
38	Ghodwad	18	Bolegaon
39	Hunsnal	19	Kesar Jawalga
40	Handikera	20	Rachappa Gondgaon
41	Sultanabad	21	Kunt gaon
42	Yenkur	22	Inchur
43	Gadi Raipalli		
	Hulsoor Circle		Lakhangaon Circle
		1	Lakhangaon
1	Hulsur	2	Kaknal
2	Wagalgaon	3	Methi Melkunda
3	Girgiai	4	Bhatambra
4	Khudavandpur	5	Telgaon
5	Vinchur	6	Lanjwada
6	Hosalli	7	Talwada (Maratha)
7	Wadgaon	8	Sonpur
	(a) Pandri Wadi	9	Jaigaon
	(b) Baswanwadi	10	Kalasdhal
8	Dabkasol	11	Dongapur
9	Ladha		
10	Kesar Jawalga	12	Alandi
11	Kadlabad	13	Hunji
12	Kuntegaon	14	Hachikamutt
13	Rajappa Gondgaon	15	Biri B
14	Hal Halli	16	Atnur
15	Toglur	17	Shamshirpur
16	Muchlam	18	Shivni
17	Mustapur Belura	19	Tugaon
18	Nimbapur	20	Bhatsangvi
19	Kadpur		
20	Dhanura		
			Nittur Circle
21	Gokul	1	Ambesangvi
22	Kitta	2	Ahmadabad
23	Goundgaon	3	Kasimpur
24	Jamkhandi	4	Dongargaon
25	Hanchnal	5	Chandapur
26	Devnal	6	Gurnal
27	Belura	7	Balur
28	Janapur	8	Jainapur
29	Kotmal	9	Kerur
30	Mirknal	10	Hupla
	(a) Ambewadi	11	Hajnal
	(b) Hanmanthwadi	12	Nittur
	(c) Banjerwadi	13	Kotgial
	(d) Wanjerwadi	14	Mural
31	Gutti	15	Walsang

1	2	3	4
	Hulsoor Circle		Nittur Circle
32	Khandala	16	Nagral
33	Gaur	17	Kudli
34	Balkunda Bakkal and Maratha	18	Siddapur
35	Mekhar	19	Biri K
36	Wanjerkhed		
37	Kongli		
38	Narda Sangam		
39	Bolegaon B		
40	Tugoan		
41	Sirmalli		
42	Attarga		
43	Mankeshwar		
44	Gunjarga Traf Attarga		
45	Alwai		
	Humnabad Taluk		
	Chitguppa Circle		Chitguppa Circle
1	Yerbag	1	Chitguppa
2	Sadlapur	2	Bhaskarnagar
3	Mustapur	3	Shamtabad
4	Halikhed K	4	Belkhera
5	Dhanura	5	Mustari
6	Lingdhalli	6	Kodamlal
7	Panda gera	7	Gurdhal
8	Islampur	8	Mudnal
9	Gurdhal	9	Rampur
10	Rampur	10	Itga
11	Mudnal	11	Walkhindi
12	Kodambal	12	Talmadgi
13	Mustari	13	Kandgul
14	Chitkota (Chitguppa)	14	Madgul
15	Walkhindi	15	Wadderkera
16	Borampalli	16	Hipparga
17	Kallur		
18	Karhalli		
19	Hankuni		
20	Sindankhera		
21	Itga		
22	Belkhera		
23	Shamtabad		
24	Kandgul		
25	Talmadi		
26	Chitguppa		

1	2	3	4
	Humnabad Circle		Humnabad Circle
1	Ghoga	1	Humnabad
2	Rajola	2	Dhamansoor
3	Hunchgira	3	Hudgi
4	Rajeshwar	4	Sindankhera
5	Kankatta	5	Nandgaon
6	Sedol	6	Kapargaon
7	Warmatti	7	Gadwanthi
8	Chinkhera	8	Molkhera
9	Gadwanti	9	Hunkuni
10	Dhumansur	10	Borampalli
11	Molekhera	11	Kathalli
12	Hudgi	12	Kallur
13	Kapargaon	13	Chitkota
14	Hipparga (Chitguppa)	14	Halikhed K
15	Waddankhera	15	Mustapur
16	Benkanahalli	16	Manicknagar
17	Malkhapur		Halikhed B. Circle
18	Nandgaon	1	Halikhed B.
19	Jalsangi	2	Nandapur
20	Madargaon	3	Sindbandgi
21	Dubulgundi	4	Atwal
22	Kabirabad	5	Dakulgi
23	Haloked B.	6	Ameerabad
24	Ameerabad	7	Hilalpur
25	Atwal	8	Markhal
26	Shakargunj	9	Shakergunj
27	Hilaipur	10	Bothgi
28	Dakolgi	11	Benchincholi
29	Markhal	12	Kabirabad
30	Sitalgera	13	Malkapur
31	Nimbora	14	Madargaon
32	Bothagi	15	Alur
33	Alura	16	Nimbura
34	Humnabad	17	Sitalgira
	Ladwanti Circle		Nirna Circle
1	Ladwanti	1	Nagankhora
2	Dhamuri	2	Nirna
3	Ekamba	3	Mushangi
4	Gadelegaon Khurd	4	Deogir
5	Ramthirth Dubalgundi	5	Alipur
6	Batgera	6	Bashirapur
7	Sirgar	7	Jamalpur
8	Hatharga Sarhad	8	Madargi
9	Gilgili	9	Banhalli
10	Chitokotta Khurd	10	Udbal
11	Alur	11	Mangalgi

1	2	3	4

Ladwanti Circle

12 Kohinoor
13 Chitkotta Busurg
14 Siruri
15 Bhosga
16 Bhanknal
17 Wadgerga
18 Harkood
19 Ujalam
20 Manhalli
21 Chitta Kaldev
22 Shidapur
23 Yeladgundi
24 Sarjawalga
25 Sirgapur
26 Algood
27 Gadlegaon Buzrug
28 Kherda Khurd
29 Maisalga
30 Eklora
31 Janwada
32 Yelwanti
33 Hatiyal
34 Honnali
35 Handral (Rajeshwar)
36 Mankhed

Kalyani Circle

1 Hirnagaon
2 Kalyani
3 Yallapur
4 Pratpur
5 Narayanapur
6 Neelkant
7 Kanapur Kalyani
8 Tiprant
9 Shivapur
10 Tadola
11 Atalapur
12 Sastapu·
13 Mirzapur
14 Ilhal
15 Hipparga Ghat
16 Bagduri
17 Mudabi
18 Kinni
19 Mangrul
20 Khanapur

Dubalgundi Circle

1 Dubelgundi
2 Sonkhera
3 Handikhera
4 Sultanabad
5 Mugnur
6 Kumarchincholi
7 Warwatti K.
8 Othgi
9 Sidol
10 Chatbohal
11 Hunsnal
12 Chandanhalli
13 Chinkera
14 Jalsingi
15 Chodwadi
16 Hunchigira
17 Kankatta

Bhimalkheda Circle

1 Bimalkheda
2 Manna Ekhelli
3 Boral
4 Udamnahalli
5 Karaknalli
6 Changlera
7 Meenkhera
8 Polakpalli
9 Saiddapur
10 Karpakpal i

1	2	3	4
	Kalyani Circle		
21	Rolla		
22	Nirgudi		
23	Kodiya		
24	Erandi		
25	Sungthana		
26	Handral (Kalyani)		
27	Khedra B.		
28	Bagduri		
29	Matala		
30	Kamle Wadi		
31	Gundur		
32	Urki		
33	Hipperga Bag		
34	Chiknagaon		
35	Kalkhora		
36	Talbhog		
37	Jajanmugli		
38	Ghotala		
39	Chandkapur		
40	Ainapur		
41	Laheswari		
42	Halli		

ii)

Basavakalyan Taluka

	Kalyani Circle
1	Basawakalyan
2	Yadlapur
3	Narayanpur
4	Shivpur
5	Tiprant
6	Talbhog
7	Partapur
8	Morkhani
9	Gour
10	Bet Balkunda
11	Janapur
12	Gokul
13	Kitta
14	Dhanura
15	Khandala
16	Khanapur
17	Neelakanthy
18	Laheshwar

1	2	3	4
			Rajeshwar Circle
		1	Rajeshwar
		2	Rajola
		3	Ghoga
		4	Islampur
		5	Handral (Kalyani)
		6	Tadola
		7	Lingdhalli
		8	Nirgudi
		9	Koudial
		10	Rolla
		11	Koulihal
		12	Kherda B.
		13	Sadlaaldpur
		14	Dhanura (Rajeshwar)
		15	Pandargera
		16	Erandi
		17	Mangrul
		18	Yerbhagh
			Matal Circle
		1	Matal
		2	Ilhal
		3	Gundur
		4	Algur
		5	Waderga
		6	Hipparga Ghat
		7	Honnalli
		8	Chitta Kaldev
		9	Urki
		10	Manhalli
		11	Kamlewadi
		12	Atlapur
		13	Sastapur
		14	Handral (Rajeshwar)
		15	Jajanmugli
		16	Ghotala
		17	Ramthirth
		18	Umapur
		19	Chandkapur
		20	Halli
		21	Mirzapur
			Mudbi Circle
		1	Mudbi
		2	Khanapur (Bagduri)
		3	Bagduri
		4	Sydapur
		5	Hatyal
		6	Harkud
		7	Sarjawalga
		8	Janwada
		9	Hipparga Bag
		10	Maisalga

1	2	3	4
			Mudbi Circle
		11	Kalkhora
		12	Hirnagaon
		13	Sungthana
		14	Eklora
		15	Gadlegaon
		16	Yalwanti
		17	Kherda K.
		18	Chicknagaon
		19	Sirgapur
		20	Kinki
		21	Yaladgundi
			Kulnur Circle
		1	Ladwanti
		2	Batgera
		3	Hattarga (Sarhad)
		4	Gilgili
		5	Chitkota K.
		6	Ramthirth (Dubalgundi)
		7	Bhanknal
		8	Chitkota B.
		9	Siruri
		10	Bhasga
		11	Kulnur
		12	Attur
		13	Ujlam
		14	Ekamba
		15	Dhamuri
		16	Gadlegaon
		17	Sirgur
		18	Mankhed
			Hulsoor Circle
		1	Hulsoor
		2	Soldabka
		3	Halhalli
		4	Qadeerabad
		5	Toglur
		6	Gorta B.
		7	Muchlam
		8	Gadi Gondgaon
		9	Deonal
		10	Mirkhal (Bhalki)
		11	Kotmal
		12	Gutti
		13	Machnal
		14	Belura
		15	Limbapur
		16	Kadepur
		17	Gadi Raipalli
		18	Mustapur

APPENDIX 'K'

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Minister,
Government of Hyderabad,
Hyderabad (Deccan).

SIR,

We, the undersigned, most respectfully submit the following memorandum :

As a result of disintegration of Hyderabad State in the scheme of the Reorganisation of States as mentioned in the Draft Bill, the District of Bidar will also undergo disintegration and the position of the component parts of Bidar District will be as follows from 1st October 1956 :—

The Tahsils of Ahmadpur, Nilanga, and Udgir will be integrated with the Maharashtra as part of Osmanabad District ; Tahsils of Narayankhed and Zahirabad will go with the new State of Andhra Telangana as part of Medak District and the remaining 4 Tahsils of Bidar, Bhalki, Humnabad and Santpur–Aurad will be merged with the Mysore State as part of Gulbarga District. This results in not only disintegration of Bidar District but also the abolition of District Headquarters.

If the above 4 Talukas are merged in Gulbarga District, border areas of Bhalki and Santpur Talukas will be at a distance of more than 200 miles from Gulbarga—and one border of the District will be at a distance of 350 miles from the other. The people of these undeveloped and backward Talukas of previous 'Jagir' with no means of communication will have to face many difficulties.

Besides this, the District of Gulbarga, with the inclusion of 4 Talukas of Bidar, will be too unwieldy with a population of 18 lakhs.

You are well aware, Sir, that Bidar is a historical place and has got all the facilities, resources and administrative conveniences of a full fledged District and has been the district headquarters since the introduction of Districtwise Administration (*Zila-Bandi*) from 1270 Fasli. (1861 A.D.) It is situated 2,250 ft. above the sea level, on a plateau with laterite strata, has a healthy climate and has got good roads and buildings, courts, tahsils, Collectorate, District Police Office, High Schools, Hospitals, P.W.D. and Worth, 25 lakhs. It has got also Aerodrome with many buildings and residential quarters. There is protected water supply, electricity and "Gandhi Market". Its population is about 35,000 and with suburbs is 45,000. In view of the coveted position and the above facilities we request you, Sir, that Bidar be retained as District headquarters even after disintegration. The population and the area of the District will be 5,52,141 and 2,081 (sq. miles) respectively.

Generally the population of the districts in Hyderabad is from 7 to 15 lakhs and many of the districts and having population between 7 to 10 lakhs. Now the population of residuary Bidar will be, 5,52,141. If the present population and area is felt not sufficient to retain it as District, some adjoining parts of Gulbarga District which will also be merged in Mysore can be separated from Gulbarga and attached to Bidar District. According to geographical situation and distance, Chincholi Taluka and revenue Circles of Kamlapur from Gulbarga and Kalgi from Chitapur and Nirona Circle from Aland or Seram Taluka—with a population of about 2 lakhs—can be merged in Bidar District without affecting the interests of Gulbarga. After this merger the position of Bidar and Gulbarga Districts will be as follows :—

District	*Population*	*Area* (Sq. Miles)
Bidar ..	7,27,569	3,055
Gulbarga ..	10,36,608	5,325·5

This merger will not affect any other linguistic group as both Gulbarga or residuary Bidar are Karnatak areas.

If, on any reason, either of the above proposal is not accepted and the present coveted position of Bidar is not kept in tact, we are afraid that it will not be possible for anybody to satisfy the public opinion and keep the masses away from agitation which, we think, will be very unhappy for us all.

Therefore we request you to keep Bidar as the District Headquarters of Talukas of Bidar, Bhalki, Santpur-Aurad, Humnabad, and Chincholi, Seram or constituency of Kamlapur comprising the revenue circles of Kamlapur, Kalgi and Nirona of Gulbarga District and to recommend to the Government of India to make necessary amendments to the relative clauses of the Draft Bill.

Yours faithfully,

1. S. S. Ansari, M. P.
2. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Home Minister
3. Murlidhar Rao Kamtiker, M.L.A.
4. Bapu Saheb Deshpande, M.L.A.
5. Shanker Deo, Deputy Social Service Minister
6. Ambadas Rao, M.L.A.
7. Madhava Rao, M.L.A.
8. J. K. Praneshacharya, M.L.A.
9. Tulsiram, M.L.A.
10. Shafiuddin, M.L.A.
11. L. K. Shroff, M.L.A.
12. Nivarthi Reddy, M.L.A.
13. Shesh Rao Waghmare, M.L.A.
14. Appa Rao, M.L.A.
15. Gunde Rao, M.L.A.

" Copy. "

APPENDIX 'L'

List of Villages of Old Sholapur Taluk (Including Sholapur City).

1 Sholapur City
2 Shelgi
3 Dahitane
4 Hiparge
5 Hagloor
6 Ekruke
7 Taratgaon
8 Raleras
9 Honsal
10 Mardi
11 Banegaon
12 Bhogaon
13 Khed
14 Gulwanch
15 Karambe
16 Akole
17 Kondi
18 Bale
19 Kumathe
20 Soregaon
21 Samshapur
22 Nandur
23 Dongaon
24 Telagaon
25 Pathari
26 Tirhe
27 Shivani
28 Pakni
29 Hiraj
30 Degaon
31 Belati
32 Kawathe
33 Kegaon
34 Vadaji
35 Ule
36 Kasegaon
37 Tandulwadi
38 Musti
39 Sangadari
40 Boramani
41 Doddi
42 Malegaon
43 Draganhalli
44 Dhotri
45 Shirpanhalli
46 Vadgaon
47 Kardehalli
48 Rampur
49 Gurdehalli
50 Kumbhari
51 Valsang
52 Dindore
53 Tirth
54 Chincholi (Limpi)
55 Hanamgaon
56 Shingadgaon
57 Achegaon
58 Auj
59 Hipale
60 Tillehal
61 Ingalgi
62 Shrival
63 Kanbas
64 Alegaon
65 Borul
66 Bankalgi
67 Aherwadi
68 Hotagi
69 Yetnal
70 Savant Khed
71 Hattur
72 Madre
73 Chandrahal
74 Sindkhed
75 Henmurgi
76 Vadkbal
77 Rajur
78 Sanjwad
79 Aurad
80 Bandalgi
81 Bolkavate
82 Hattarsang
83 Kudal
84 Barur
85 Chinchpur
86 Takali
87 Nandoni
88 Mandrup
89 Vangi
90 Yelagaon
91 Mangoli
92 Kandalgaon
93 Akole
94 Gunjegaon
95 Antroli
96 Malkavathe
97 Kurghot
98 Vadapur
99 Kasur
100 Khanapur
101 Telgaon
102 Vinchur
103 Nimbargi
104 Bhandar Kavathe
105 Sadapur
106 Balgi
107 Lavangi
108 Karkal
109 Amandrup
110 Hiparge Pr. Mardi
111 Varalegaon
112 Togarhalli
113 Birul

APPENDIX N.

List of Deities and Fairs in Jath Taluka.

Sl. No.	*Name of village*	*Name of the Fair*	*Month and date of the Fair*	*Average No. of persons attending*
1.	Dafalapur ..	Yallammadevi ..	Margashirsh Vad 5 ; November—December ..	1,000
2.	Kanthi ..	Shri Sidheshwar ..	Chaitra Pouruima : March—April ..	1,000
3.	Khalati ..	Shri Laxmidevi ..	Friday after Chaitra Pournima, March—April ..	1,000
4.	Banali ..	Banashankari ..	Ashwin Sud. 8 : September—October ..	2,000/3,000
5.	Waifal ..	Shri Sidheshwar ..	Chaitra Pournima : March—April ..	2,000
6.	Achakanhalli ..	Sidheshwar ..	Shravan last Monday : July—August ..	2,000/2,500
7.	Ekundi ..	Basaveshwar ..	Shravan last Monday : July—August ..	1,000
8.	Jath ..	Yallamma Goddess ..	Margashirsh Vad. 12—14 : November—December ..	25,000
9.	Billur ..	Basaveshwar ..	Vaishaka Pournima : April—May ..	2,000/2,500
10.	Guddapur ..	Dhanamadevi ..	Shravan Amavasya : July—August ..	1,000
11.	Sankh ..	Margai ..	Ashadh Vad 5 : June—July ..	1,000
12.	Umadi ..	Shri Malkar Sidh ..	Chaitra Sud. 5 : March—April ..	5,000
13.	Halli ..	Ramalingeshwar ..	Shravan 3rd Week : July—August ..	1,000
14.	Sonalagi ..	Sidrameshwar ..	January 14th ..	2,000

APPENDIX "O"

Areas to be allotted to Mysore from Maharashtra State consisting of Villages, as admitted by Maharashtra.

Sl. No.	*Location Code No. of the Village or Town (as per Language Hand Book published by the Govt. of Bombay—1955.*	*Name of the Village/Town*
1	2	3
	PETA GADHINGLAJ	
1.	17	.. Madyal
2.	20	.. Hasur-Champu
3.	21	.. Dunge
4.	22	.. Mugali-Kasaba Nool
5.	23	.. Hebbal
6.	24	.. Nilgi
7.	25	.. Mutnal
8.	26	.. Hitni
9.	27	.. Khanadal
10.	28	.. Nangnur
11.	29	.. Aralgunoi
12.	30	.. Kadalage
13.	31	.. Idarguchi
14.	32	.. Nool Kasaba
15.	33	.. Jarali
16.	39	.. Halkarni
17.	40	.. Chandankud
18.	42	.. Basarge Kh.
19.	43	.. Kumbalhal
20.	53	.. Bhadagaon
21.	61	.. Bugadikatte
22.	62	.. Terani
23.	63	.. Kalavi-Katti
24.	64	.. Gudalkop
	TALUKA SHIROL.	
25.	25	.. Bastwad
26.	26	.. Herwad
27.	27	.. Terwad
28.	28	.. Dattwad
29.	29	.. Ghosarwad
30.	30	.. Ganwad
31.	31	.. Shirdwad
32.	32	.. Lat

1	2	3
33.	33	.. Shirdhon
34.	35	.. Akiwat
35.	36	.. Takali with Takaliwadi
36.	37	.. Rajapur
37.	38	.. Khidrapur
38.	39	.. Alas
39.	40	.. Aurwad
40.	41	.. Gaurwad
41.	42	.. Kavatheguland
42.	43	.. Shedshal
43.	44	.. Ganeshwadi
	Taluka Mangalwedha.	
44.	24	.. Siddapur
45.	25	.. Arli
46.	26	.. Nandur
47.	27	.. Karjal
48.	28	.. Katral
49.	30	.. Dolaj
50.	41	.. Huljanti
51.	42	.. Soddi
52.	43	.. Shivangi
	Taluka Akkalkot.	
53.	16–VII	.. Ma'ndargi Municipality
54.	16–VIII	.. Dudhani Municipality
55.	1	.. Akkalkot Non-Municipal Area
56.	2	.. Baslegaon
57.	4	.. Matanhalli
58.	5	.. Gulorgi
59.	6	.. Kantehalli
60.	8	.. Rampur
61.	9	.. Jakapur
62.	10	.. Mirajagi
63.	13	.. Kolibet
64.	14	.. Mahamadabad
65.	15	.. Nimbgaon
66.	16	.. Hattikanbas
67.	17	.. Konalli
68.	19	.. Gaudgaon (Kh)
69.	20	.. Umarge

1	2		3
70.	21	..	Maindargi Non-Municipal Area
71.	23	..	Jeur
72.	24	..	Jainapur
73.	26	..	Hanjagi
74.	27	..	Halchincholi
75.	29	..	Nanhalli
76.	30	..	Kadabgaon
77.	31	..	Ramtirth
78.	32	..	Karajagi
79.	33	..	Handral
80.	34	..	Gaudgaon (Bk)
81.	35	..	Kalhiparage
82.	36	..	Mangrul Panache
83.	37	..	Hilli
84.	38	..	Devikavathe
85.	39	..	Kudal
86.	40	..	Andewadi (Kh)
87.	41	..	Andewadi (Bk)
88.	42	..	Shawal
89.	43	..	Ghungaregaon
90.	44	..	Tadaval
91.	45	..	Mundewadi
92.	46	..	Chincholinajik
93.	47	..	Sulerjavalge
94.	48	..	Mhaisalge
95.	49	..	Khanapur
96.	50	..	Kegaon (Bk)
97.	51	..	Kegaon (Kh)
98.	52	..	Kumathe
99.	53	..	Korasgaon
100.	54	..	Ankalge
101.	55	..	Guddewadi
102.	56	..	Dharsang
103.	57	..	Kalkarjal
104.	58	..	Alge
105.	59	..	Shegaon
106.	60	..	Nagansur
107.	61	..	Navindgi
108.	62	..	Haidre
109.	63	..	Tolanur
110.	64	..	Udagi
111.	65	..	Boroti (Kh)
112.	66	..	Boroti (Bk)
113.	67	..	Satan-Dudhani
114.	68	..	Chapagaon
115.	70	..	Barhanpur
116.	71	..	Pitapur
117.	72	..	Nanhegaon

1	2		3
118.	73	..	Boregaon
119.	74	..	Darshnal
120.	75	..	Akatnal
121.	76	..	Arali
122.	77	..	Hannur
123.	78	..	Dombarjavalge
124.	79	..	Kini
125.	92	..	Sadalapur
126.	96	..	Chikehalli
127.	97	..	Wagadari
128.	98	..	Gogaon
129.	99	..	Khairat
130.	100	..	Bhuri Kavathe
131.	101	..	Gholasgaon
132.	102	..	Kiranahalli
133.	103	..	Boragaon
134.	104	..	Palapur
135.	105	..	Nagore
136.	106	..	Halhalli
137.	107	..	Binjager
138.	108	..	Talewad
139.	109	..	Sangogi-Basavan
140.	110	..	Andewadi Jahagir
141.	111	..	Ibrahimpur
142.	112	..	Ruddewadi
143.	113	..	Dudhani Non-Municipal Area
144.	114	..	Sinnur
145.	115	..	Bobalad
146.	116	..	Chincholi
147.	117	..	Mugali
148.	118	..	Salagar
149.	119	..	Sangogi-Aland
150.	120	..	Bhosage
151.	121	..	Torani
152.	4	..	Yelazari
153.	5	..	Billur
154.	6	..	Gugwad
155.	7	..	Wazarwad
156.	8	..	Basargi
157.	9	..	Shindur
158.	10	..	Umrani
159.	12	..	Mandhegiri
160.	14	..	Shedyal
161.	15	..	Walsang
162.	20	..	Ekundi
163.	56	..	Boblad Jadra
164.	57	..	Ankalgi
165.	59	..	Madgyal

1	2	3
166.	60	.. Kolegiri
167.	66	.. Umadi
168.	67	.. Nigadi Bk.
169.	68	.. Sonyal
170.	69	.. Utagi
171.	70	.. Sonalgi
172.	71	.. Suslad
173.	72	.. Halli
174.	73	.. Balgaon
175.	74	.. Belondagi
176.	75	.. Borgi Bk.
177.	76	.. Borgi Kh.
178.	77	.. Akalwadi
179.	78	.. Girgaon
180.	79	.. Maniknal
181.	80	.. Karajgi
182.	81	.. Sankh
183.	84	.. Sidhanath
184.	85	.. Jalihal Bk.
185.	86	.. Muchandi
186.	87	.. Pandozari
187.	89	.. Kagnari
188.	90	.. Tikundi
189.	91	.. Boblad Konlyava
190.	92	.. Konbagi
191.	93	.. Gulgunjinal
192.	94	.. Lavanga
193.	95	.. Jalihal (Kh)
194.	96	.. Marabagi
195.	97	.. Bhivargi
		TALUKA SOUTH SHOLAPUR.
196.	8	.. Sangadari
197.	12	.. Daraganhalli
198.	13	.. Dhotri
199.	14	.. Shirpanhalli
200.	15	.. Vadgaon
201.	16	.. Kardehalli
202.	17	.. Rampur
203.	18	.. Gurdehalli
204.	19	.. Togarhalli
205.	20	.. Kumbhari
206.	21	.. Valsang
207.	22	.. Dindore
208.	23	.. Tirth
209.	24	.. Chincholi (Limbi)
210.	25	.. Hanamgaon
211.	26	.. Shingadgaon
212.	27	.. Achegaon
213.	28	.. Auj

1	2		3
214.	29	..	Hipale
215.	30	..	Tillehal
216.	31	..	Ingalgi
217.	32	..	Shriwal
218.	33	..	Kanbas
219.	34	..	Alegaon
220.	35	..	Borul
221.	36	..	Bankalgi
222.	37	..	Aherwadi
223.	38	..	Hotagi
224.	39	..	Yetnal
225.	40	..	Savant Khed
226.	41	..	Hattur
227.	42	..	Madre
228.	43	..	Chandrahal
229.	44	..	Sindkhed
230.	45	..	Honmurgi
231.	46	..	Vadkbal
232.	47	..	Birul
233.	48	..	Rajur
234.	49	..	Sanjwad
235.	50	..	Aurud
236.	51	..	Bandalgi
237.	52	..	Bolkavate
238.	53	..	Hattarsang
239.	54	..	Kudal
240.	55	..	Barur
241.	56	..	Chinchpur
242.	57	..	Takali
243.	58	..	Nandoni
244.	59	..	Mandrup
245.	60	..	Vangi
246.	61	..	Yelgaon
247.	63	..	Kandalgaon
248.	67	..	Malkavathe
249.	68	..	Kurghot
250.	70	..	Kasur
251.	71	..	Khanapur
252.	72	..	Tolgaon
253.	73	..	Vinchur
254.	74	..	Nimbargi
255.	75	..	Bhandar Kavathe
256.	76	..	Sadapur
257.	77	..	Balgi
258.	78	..	Lavangi
259.	79	..	Karkal
260.	80	..	Aujmandrup

N.B.—The actual claim of Government of Mysore extends to the entire taluks of Akkalkot, Sholapur, Jath and Chandgad as detailed in the Memorandum.

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